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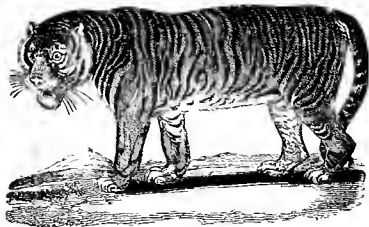
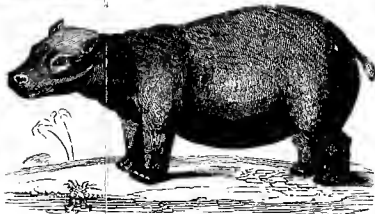
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**TALES ABOUT ANIMALS.**

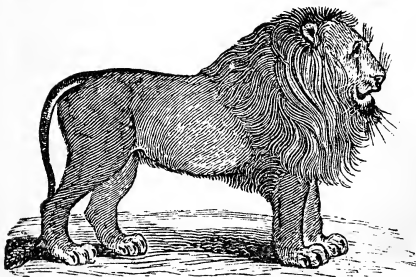


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GRANDPAPA'S  
TALES ABOUT ANIMALS.

BY J. BLAND.



HALIFAX:  
MILNER AND SOWERBY.



## PREFACE.

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THE following little work will, on perusal, be found to combine amusement with information ; at least so far as the real habits, dispositions, and propensities are concerned, of almost every well-known quadruped in the world. The study of Natural History must at all times be interesting to man, as every animal contributes (to a certain extent) to his comfort, his necessities, or his amusement. From such as the ox, the cow, and the sheep, he derives his principal food and clothing; the horse, the ass, the elephant, and the camel ease the fatigues of travel ; while many of the smaller animals, such as the dog, pursue and capture others for his pleasure or emolument.

It is a truism that all knowledge is good so long as it contributes to the happiness of mankind.

As the services of quadrupeds therefore are so essential to him in every situation of life, so must the study of their history be, at all times, interesting and instructive.





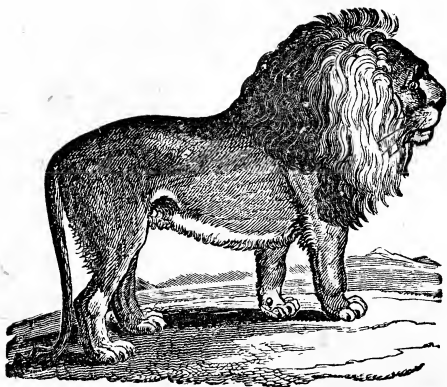
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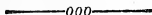


THE LION.



# TALES

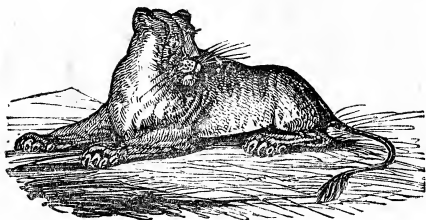
## ABOUT ANIMALS.



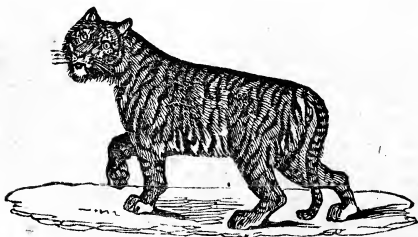
### THE LION

Is generally called the king of beasts, his form combines beauty with strength, he is only cruel from necessity, and seldom kills more than he consumes, his strength is so great that he can break the back of a horse with a stroke of his paw, and can carry away a young bullock as easily as a boy can a tame rabbit. As he is not possessed of very acute smell, he generally lies hid in a bush until his prey comes within reach, he then springs upon them with a great bound and kills them in a moment. His favourite food is the flesh of the deer, he likes to catch and kill for himself, and will not touch anything killed by any other animal unless very hungry indeed; he is a native of both Asia and Africa, but is most terrible in the latter portions of the globe.

## THE LIONESS.



## THE TIGER.

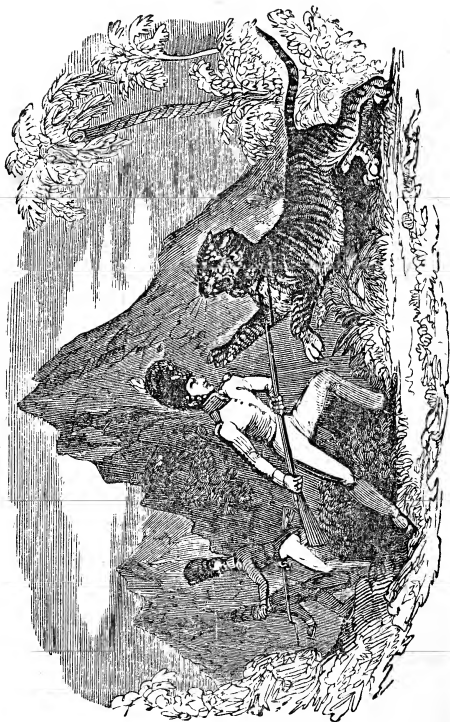


## THE LIONESS

DIFFERS from her noble spouse in having no mane, and although, neither so strong nor courageous, becomes more terrible and fierce when she has her young to provide for, she will at that time attack either man or beast, often venturing her life against unequal odds to obtain food for them; when successful she does not stop to satisfy her own hunger, but carries her still warm and reeking victim to the den of her young, in doing this she is very careful about her foot marks, carefully brushing them out with her tail as she proceeds, and often removing her cubs from one place to another; they are often taken, however, by the natives, who watch the time of her absence, when mounted on a swift horse they carry away her cubs, which they generally sell to strangers at a great price.

## THE TIGER

Is considered the most beautiful of animals, his colour is a bright golden yellow marked with glossy jet black stripes, his form is also very graceful, indicating great strength, swiftness and activity, but with all these advantages he is an exceedingly cruel and savage beast; savage without cause, cruel without necessity; he has been known to carry away several horses and oxen in one night, and even when so full that he can eat no more will destroy any animal he can meet with; he is the terror of the country he lives in, not only attacking horses, oxen and sheep, but also the elephant, rhinoceros, lion, and even man; his cruelty is so great that he has been known to devour his own cubs and tear their mother in pieces for endeavouring to protect them, he is a native of Siam and Bengal.





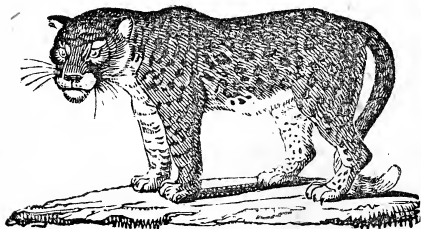
## TURNER AND THE TIGER.

A Yorkshire gentleman of the name of Turner, when a young man, was in the army and with his regiment in India, they were stationed at Ganjam on the coast of Malabar, one day he and two companions went after a bear that had been seen on a neighbouring mountain, taking with them two firelocks and bayonets and six rounds of ammunition each; as they were ascending the mountain one of the party turned suddenly round and exclaimed "a tiger! a tiger!" and fired at it; the tiger gave a dreadful roar and glared on his enemies, Mr. Turner had hardly recovered from his surprise when, with an astonishing bound, the tiger sprang at him, he fired, and the tiger fell, but recovered himself and made a second spring and again received Mr. Turner's fire, tumbling him again backwards, his companions at this moment disgracefully abandoned him and made their escape, a third time the savage animal sprang at him and received the bayonet in his chest up to the very hilt, unfortunately it became disengaged from the musket, the tiger now brought him to the ground and seizing him by the shoulder gave him a tremendous shake, tearing his body dreadfully; in a few moments thirty-three wounds were inflicted on his body, although in dreadful agony Mr. Turner had presence of mind to fix his grasp in a wound in the neck of the tiger and tear the flesh, the tiger gave another roar and then left him; he was discovered some hours afterwards insensible and taken to the camp, where with careful treatment he recovered, the dead body of the tiger was found next morning.

## THE PUMA.



## THE PANTHER.



## THE PUMA.

This animal is called, by travellers, the American lion, for what reason we do not know, as he is not like that noble animal in anything but his colour, he has no mane, and is seldom more than four feet long, whereas the lion grows to twice that size; he is also very cowardly, but at the same time very fierce and cruel, if he was to discover a flock of sheep he would destroy them all, merely for the pleasure of sucking their blood. A traveller in Canada once saw one of these animals attempt to get at some calves that were grazing with the cows in a field, the old cows formed themselves into a circle, placing the calves in the centre, and as the puma advanced on them they threw him back with their horns, and repulsed him with success for some time, till some of the cows getting wounded the gentleman ended the combat with his gun.

## THE PANTHER

APPROACHES nearest to the tiger in size, fierceness and beauty, his skin is of the same colour, only spotted instead of striped, although very fierce and cruel in its native state, it can be easily tamed. Some years ago a fine one was presented to the king by Admiral Reinier, that was as tame as a cat, the boy that carried it, cried on parting with it, and embraced it many times; the panther also seemed very sorry to lose its friend and playmate, and for some time it would let no one approach it. A gentleman brought one from Africa which he led about in a chain, one day, however, it made its escape and got into a wood and could not be caught for a long time, but when it heard its master's voice it went to him and followed him home, another time it stole a leg of mutton, but gave it up to his master who rewarded it with some other meat.

## THE LEOPARD.



## THE JAGUAR.



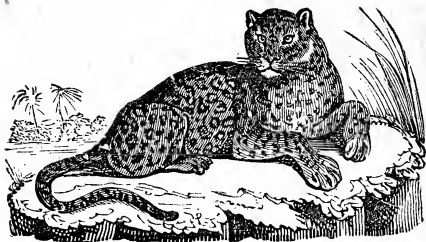
## THE LEOPARD

DIFFERS from the panther in being much smaller, and the spots on its body, instead of being in circles, are very small and arranged in clusters; the leopard is generally considered the more beautiful animal of the two, its colour being brighter; they are both natives of Africa; the leopard preys upon sheep, goats and the smaller kind of game, monkeys also; it is very fond of climbing the trees after them, and pursues them from branch to branch with great activity; it is seldom known to attack man, and it is only when pressed by extreme hunger that it will do so. The Indians are fond of the flesh of this animal, which they say is better than veal, and as the skin also is very costly they take it in pitfalls; the Indian women wear the teeth strung as bracelets and necklaces, both as an ornament and also as a charm against witchcraft.

## THE JAGUAR.

THIS animal is spotted like the panther about the body, and striped like the tiger about the head, he is generally found in forests by himself, he is an excellent swimmer, and has been seen to kill a large horse and swim with it on his back over a broad and rapid river; he is also an expert climber, mounting the highest trees in pursuit of his prey; he is said to eat his own young. The way the Indians catch them is very singular, they wrap themselves in the skin of a female jaguar and run about the woods imitating their cry, as soon as the male perceives them he hastens forward, the Indian then throws the lasso (which is a long rope with a noose at the end) round his neck and strangles him. The jaguar catches fish in the following manner, he spits on the water and attracts the fish to the surface, he then knocks them out of the water with his paw. He is a native of America.

## THE OUNCE.



## THE OCELOT.



## THE OUNCE.

THIS animal, although of the same species as the preceding ones, is much smaller, being seldom more than three feet long, the tail very frequently being much longer than the body: it is also lighter in the colour of its skin, sometimes approaching nearly white. The Indians are very expert in killing these animals, they merely arm themselves with a long knife and wrap round their left arm some thick skin or leather; as soon as they discover the ounce, they begin the attack, presenting the left arm, protected by the skin, for the enraged animal to seize, as soon as it has fastened on the arm they stab it to the heart with their knife and so end the combat, an Indian is considered very clumsy if he has to stab twice, as he thereby injures the skin, which is very valuable, and for which alone the animal is hunted.

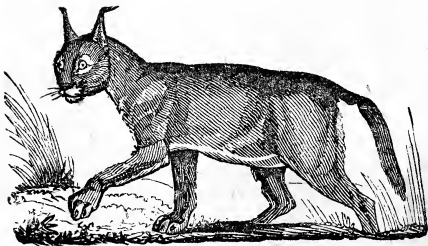
## THE OCELOT.

OR as it is more frequently called the catamountain, in proportion to its size, is one of the most fierce, destructive, and cruel animals in the world; unlike other animals of the same kind it can neither be tamed by kindness nor made obedient by punishment. A gentleman a few years ago brought two cubs from South America, as they were very young he gave them to a pointer dog to nurse, who attended to them for some weeks with great care, as soon, however, as they grew strong enough, they both fell on their kind nurse and killed her in an instant, the male Ocelot possesses great control over the female, never allowing her to touch food until his own appetite is satisfied, they are more fond of blood than the flesh, frequently leaving the carcass to be devoured by other animals, while they search for fresh prey; they build their nest on the tops of trees.

## THE LYNX.



## THE CARACAL.





## THE LYNX.

Is about the size of a fox, its colour is pale grey marked with dusky spots, it is found in Europe as well as Asia and America, it has very bright eyes and rather a mild aspect ; such, however, is not its natural disposition, being ferocious, cruel, and incapable of being subdued ; it lives on other animals, principally birds, squirrels, the ermine, and wild cat ; it will also destroy deer, hares and rabbits ; it seizes its prey by the throat and sucks the blood until life becomes extinct, it then lays open the head in order to get at the brains which it is very partial to, it seldom touches the flesh of its victims, but when it has sucked the blood and devoured the brains leaves the body for other animals less dainty than itself, and no matter how pressed with hunger, he never returns to it again ; the ears of the lynx are erect and tipped with a long pencil of black hair.

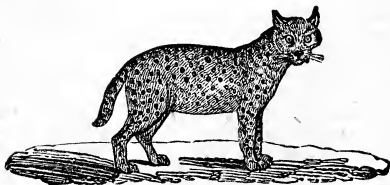
## THE CARACAL,

OR Lynx of Persia, although about the same size as the common lynx, differs from it materially in other respects, its colour is different, its tail longer and its body is not spotted, but is still more cruel and ferocious ; the lynx is generally found in cold climates ; the Caracal is only known in the warm regions of Barbary, Persia, and India : it is said by the natives of those parts that the caracal precedes the lion in his travels, searching out prey for him and feeding on the remains of the lion's feast, it is for this reason designated by the Arabs the lion's guide ; when taken young it can be tamed for the chase, but only with great pains and perseverance ; when properly trained, however, it is very active in hunting the antelope and other small animals, but cannot be induced to pursue one larger and stronger than itself.

## THE SYAGUSH.



## THE SERVAL.



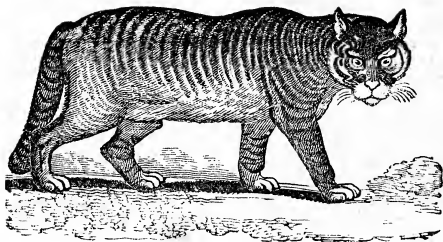
## THE SYAGUSH.

THIS is another of the lynx species, its name in the Turkish language signifying the cat with black ears, this animal is frequently used for the purpose of hunting, and being very swift of foot when it fails to surprise its prey, often pursues it and overtakes it; when it comes within reach of the stag or antelope it springs upon its back, and getting on its neck, scratches out its eyes, as a matter of course when this is done the hunter has no difficulty in securing his prey. It is usually brought into the field blindfolded, and when the game appears in sight it is uncovered and the object of the chase pointed out to it, upon which it gets as close as possible to the place and then darts upon it like a thunderbolt, seldom failing in securing it, it is then rewarded with the entrails as its share of the spoil.

## THE SERVAL.

THIS animal is an inhabitant of the coast of Malabar and is called by the natives of that part the Maraputa. The Portuguese have given it the name of Serval, by which it is most generally known; it is shaped something like the cat, only having much stronger legs and shorter tail; its colour is fawn colour, with white neck and belly, spotted all over with small black spots. It takes up its abode in lofty trees, seldom coming down, but feeding on birds which it captures with astonishing agility leaping from one tree to another, and from branch to branch with amazing swiftness, it is of a very savage disposition, but takes care to avoid man, unless attacked by him, it will then dart upon its assailant biting and tearing in the most furious manner. It makes its nest in the hollow of some old tree.

## THE WILD CAT.



## THE CAT.



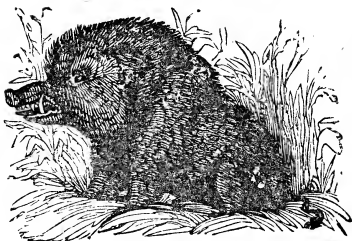
## THE WILD CAT.

THIS animal is a native of England, and is more ferocious than any animal we have left in this country, it is larger than the common cat, but having very long fur, looks larger than it is, it feeds on birds, mice, young hares, and rabbits; its bite is very dangerous, as you will hear by the following story. A man walking through a wood near a village between Doncaster and Barnsley, saw a wild cat, thinking to kill it with his stick he ran after it, but the cat so far from running away flew at him and bit him severely, they continued to fight for more than an hour, the cat following the man to a church where he ran to obtain refuge; they were both found dead next morning in the church porch, there is still to be seen in that church a picture representing this strange and fierce battle, and the stranger may have the story of it from the sexton. It is now nearly extinct.

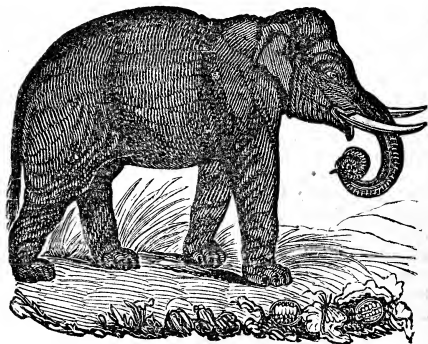
## THE CAT.

It is a very common, but very erroneous idea that cats are only attached to places and not to persons, we could give a hundred instances where they have shown the most devoted attachment; the following is one. A lady of the name of Murray had a favourite cat that used to accompany her in her walks and lie at her feet, at her death they could not drive the poor thing from the room, but it slowly and mournfully paced the floor mewing most piteously, after her funeral it was found dead on her grave. It is also recorded in history when the Earl of Southampton was confined in the tower for conspiracy and rebellion he was one day surprised by a visit from his favourite cat, it having, by some means, discovered its master's prison and descended the chimney: had we room we could give many more proofs of its attachment to individuals.

## THE WILD BOAR.



## THE ELEPHANT.



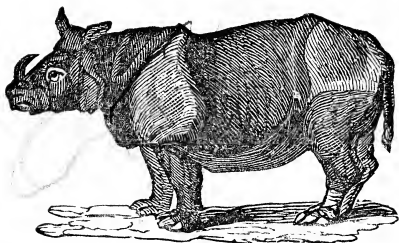
## THE WILD BOAR.

HUNTING the wild boar was at one time a favourite and common sport in England, but there are none left to hunt. Boar hunting, however, is still followed with eagerness in India; the hunters pursue him on horseback with dogs and long spears, which they throw at him. The following is an account of one of these hunts told by a gentleman who was there. "We found a hog," he says, "in a forest, and drove him out into the open country where he stood at bay for some time, he bravely ran at any horseman that came too near him, I never saw a hog so fierce before, all the horses were frightened, and many of them threw their riders and galloped home; at length he was killed by an accidental stroke of a spear which entered the eye, but not before he had killed two dogs and wounded several more, he was a very large hog his tusks measured no less than ten inches in length."

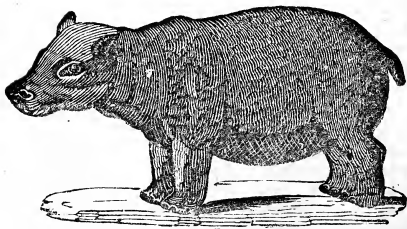
## THE ELEPHANT

Is the largest and strongest of all animals, but is not cruel or fierce, except when rendered so by his enemies; he possesses more sagacity than any other animal, with an instinct almost amounting to reason; he is easily tamed and rendered subservient to the will of man and is invaluable where great strength is required, they soon get to know the voice of their conductor, and can distinguish praise from ordinary conversation. A story is told of one used in the east for launching ships by pushing them with his head, one day he had a very large ship to launch which he was not able to do, his keeper was vexed and cried out: "take away that lazy beast and bring another that will work," the poor elephant hearing this, redoubled his efforts, fractured his skull, and died on the spot.

## THE RHINOCEROS.



## THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.





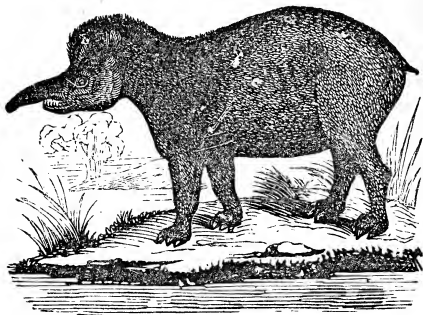
## THE RHINOCEROS.

THIS singular looking animal is next in size and strength to the elephant, although not by any means so useful, as it is a dull, stupid animal, incapable of being taught anything, its skin is so amazingly thick that it will resist a bullet from a gun, it takes its name from the horn which grows from the snout, and which is sometimes three feet long ; with this horn it rips up the bodies of all that attack it, killing even the lion, tiger, and elephant ; it is, however, very peaceable, never interfering with man or beast unless molested first. A certain king of Portugal who wanted to see a fight between the elephant and rhinoceros, procured two and put them together in a spacious arena, the fight was long and well contested but ended in favour of the rhinoceros, the elephant being killed.

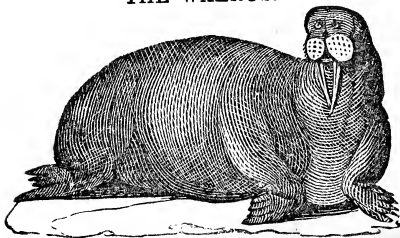
## THE HIPPOPOTAMUS.

ONE of these singular and uncouth looking animals has recently been sent to England as a present to her Majesty the Queen, being the first ever seen in this country alive. It is a native of Africa, and resides at the bottom of great rivers and lakes, when it cannot catch fish enough to satisfy its hunger,—a circumstance that often occurs,—it makes incursions on land, but though it can travel swiftly at the bottom of rivers, it is very clumsy when on shore, seldom venturing far inland, except when pressed by hunger, it will then venture into the fields, doing great mischief to the crops, the negroes defend their produce by lighting fires and by sounding a kind of drum and making great noises, frighten it back to the river, they dare not touch it, as it is very savage when hurt.

## THE TAPIR.



## THE WALRUS.



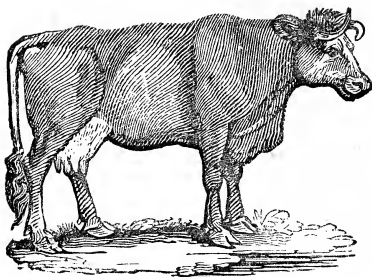
## THE TAPIR

WHEN full grown is about the size of a young calf, but approaches the pig in shape more than any other animal, the male has a long snout or proboscis which it can push out and withdraw at pleasure, the female is without this ; it is a quiet inoffensive beast, living entirely on vegetables, it is a native of South America, living in the thick woods and forests of that country, it is fond of bathing, and is an excellent swimmer ; when taken young it can be easily tamed and is often seen quite domesticated ; the Indians eat its flesh which they say is very good, the way they take it is generally by shooting it with poisoned arrows, the skin they make into shoes and bucklers ; when attacked it makes a desperate resistance.

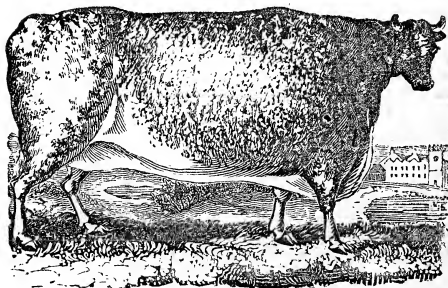
## THE WALRUS

Is sometimes called the sea elephant, being something like that animal, and also having two tusks which are valuable ivory, it is an amphibious animal and cannot remain long in the water ; they lie in herds of many hundreds on the ice, tumbling about like fat pigs and roar so loud that they can be heard miles off ; one portion of the herd sleep while the others watch, so that they are difficult to approach ; they are very much afraid of a gun and will instantly disappear at the sound of one fired, indeed you have but to point a stick at them and the whole herd will instantly fly to the water in the greatest consternation, tumbling over each other in the most laughable confusion. The female walrus defends her young with great spirit, frequently losing her life in its defence.

## THE COW.



## THE AIREDALE HEIFER.



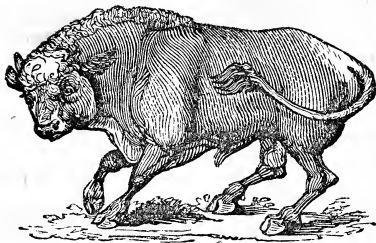
## THE COW

HAS been called the poor man's friend and well does it deserve the name, while the rich boast of their noble horse, the cow is at once the poor man's pride and support. There is no part of a cow but what is of utility, its flesh is excellent meat, its milk is made into butter and cheese, its skin into leather, its horns into knife handles, its bones into manure and even the hair on its back is useful in mixing with mortar; the cow is a native of many parts of the globe, but the climate and pasturage of this country seems to be best adapted to the breed and constitution of this truly valuable creature, as we most certainly have the best breed of horned cattle of any country in the world, at the same time the breed has been improved by a foreign mixture; of all animals the cow deserves the highest rank for general utility.

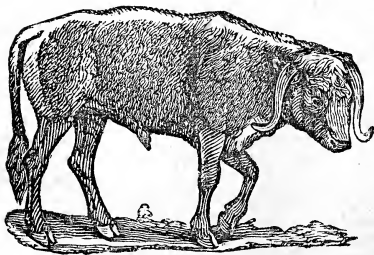
## THE AIREDALE HEIFER.

WHILST speaking of cows we cannot avoid giving a description of the Airedale Heifer, considered by all competent judges to be the largest, most beautiful, and fattest animal ever fed for slaughter; she was the property of a Mr. Slingsby of Carlton in Yorkshire, and when killed weighed the astonishing weight of 330 stones; when she was cut up she was found to have no less than nine inches of solid fat on the ribs; she was not quite six years old at the time when she was killed, and was valued at the almost incredible sum of five hundred guineas, independant of her great weight and immense size; she was considered one of the most compact and beautiful animals ever bred, the cut that accompanies this description is a faithful likeness of this wonderful beast.

## THE BULL.



## THE OX.



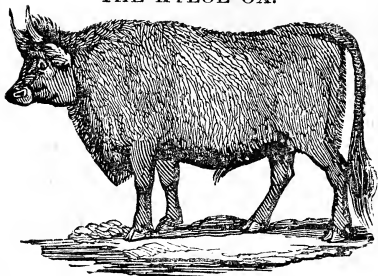
## BULL.

THE male of the cow is called a Bull, and is by far the strongest and most powerful animal in Great Britain; there are some pastures where it is impossible to keep a bull more than two or three years as he becomes so dangerous and savage as to jeopardize the life of any one who goes near him; a bull is at his full growth at the age of two years, but their strength is greatest from three to nine, they seldom live longer than fifteen; his looks are very repulsive, and his manners quite as much so, nor does he appear the least anxious to increase in favour with man; his sleep is short and unsound, he is easily awakened, he usually sleeps on his left side and it is a singular fact that the kidney on that side is always larger and fatter than the other.

## THE OX.

OXEN, as well as most animals differ much in colour, red being most predominant, and the redder they are so much more are they valued. It is stated by breeders of cattle that bay oxen last longest, that the brown ones are easily tired and are short lived, when they are white or brindled they are not fit for work at all but only for slaughter. It used to be no uncommon thing a few years back to see oxen ploughing and drawing waggons, and even yet in some parts of the south of England a team of oxen may occasionally be seen. In the United states of North America they are still in general use for drawing carts, waggons, ploughs and for other labours about their farms and plantations; they never work cheerfully, however, but appear dull and stupid, making the task of driving them very laborious.

## THE KYLOE OX.



## THE BISON.





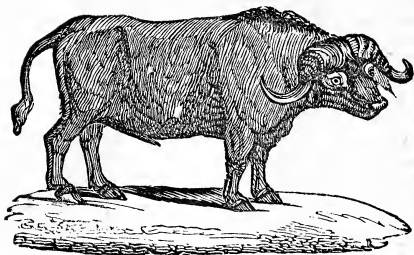
## THE KYLOE OX.

**THERE** is no animal that alters so much with the nature of its pasture as the ox, on some lands it will grow as tall as the largest horse, in others not even growing as tall as the ass, one of the largest that we have is the kyloe ox. It is a black ox of the scotch breed, it has a very thick hide, very long hair and large horns; they sometimes get very fat and attain a great size; a gentleman possessed one that weighed as much as one thousand four hundred and ten pounds, though as a matter of course this was a very uncommon size; there are many different opinions as to how the word kyloe is derived, the most prevailing, and in fact the most probable, is that they are called kyloe oxen from the fact of having to cross the numerous kyles or ferries which abound in the highlands of Scotland.

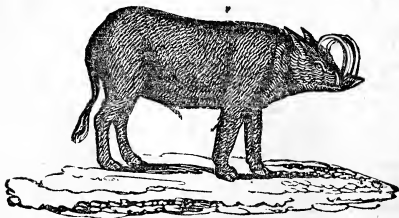
## THE BISON

**IS** another animal of the cow kind, differing only in shape in a large hump between his shoulders and a shaggy mane, the bison is very numerous in America, abounding in immense droves; the Indians have a peculiar way of hunting them, they drive them into an enclosed space and set fire to the outskirts; the bison is much afraid of fire, and crowd together; the Indians then kill them with spears and bows and arrows, often as many as a thousand at one time; another way they have is to dig a deep pit and cover it over with branches of trees, dirt, and grass, they then provoke the furious animal until he runs after them, taking care to lead the beast over the pitfall, the bison in his headlong course generally falls into the trap prepared for him, and is quickly killed, his flesh is good and his hide valuable.

## THE BUFFALO.



## THE INDIAN HOG.



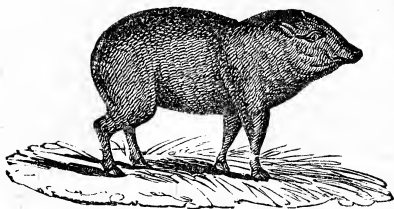
## THE BUFFALO.

**THIS** is another animal of the cow species, in fact no two animals can be more alike than the buffalo and our common oxen, yet the buffalo is not by any means so good a looking animal nor is he so useful, his hide being the most valuable thing about him; he is easily tamed, and being very strong is often used in America for dragging heavyloads and carrying burdens; when in this state he is patient and humble, but when wild no animal more dangerous to provoke, there is no way to avoid their pursuit but by climbing a tree, and that a large one, as their strength is so great that they can break down a tree of moderate growth. They are capital swimmers, crossing broad and rapid streams with ease. When hunting the buffalo the Indians seldom dare face him, but climbing a tree shoot him, taking care not to come down till quite sure of his death.

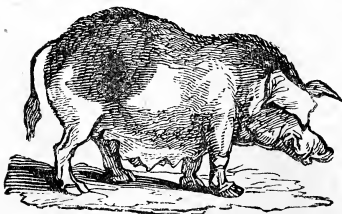
## THE INDIAN HOG.

**THESE** animals abound in the island of Borneo. In the East Indies their enormous tusks give them a very formidable appearance, but they are a very harmless beast, subsisting solely on vegetables and leaves of trees, when closely pursued by the hunters and dogs they will make for the coast and plunge into the sea swimming and diving with great facility and often escape. They are easily tamed and their flesh is good meat, they sleep in a different manner from any animal in the world, and that is they suspend themselves by their tusks from the branch of some lofty tree and thus swinging about all night they sleep in perfect security, quite out of the reach of all animals that hunt them for prey; they have a strong scent and can wind men and dogs at a great distance.

## THE PECCARY.



## THE SOW.



## THE PECCARY.

**THIS** animal is also a native of America, and very much resembles the hog in shape. The peccary is fond of high ground, seldom coming down into the plains : it lives on wild fruits and vegetables, it is a deadly enemy to the toad, lizard, and snake ; as soon as it perceives a serpent or viper, it seizes it with its fore feet and with its teeth skins it in a moment, devouring the flesh. They are very fond of their young, frequently taking the life of those who attempt to steal them, pursuing the plunderer to a great distance, the whole herd joining in the chase ; when the Indians are chased in this manner they climb a tree to avoid them ; the peccaries congregate at the bottom, growling and rubbing their heads against the tree as if they would break it down, in this manner they continue for hours, keeping their prisoner in an anxious state of suspense and fear.

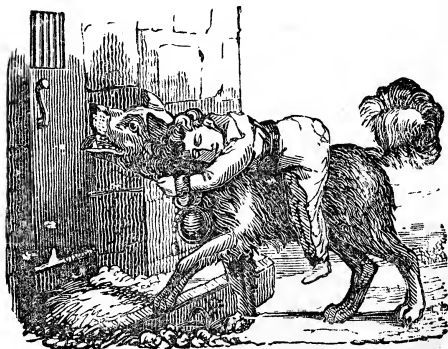
## THE SOW.

**THERE** are very few animals more useful and profitable to their owners than the pig, their flesh is agreeable food and exceedingly wholesome, to those in particular who have much exercise, and they also supply us with brawn, lard and bristles. The sow is very prolific, sometimes bringing forth twenty at a time ; although generally a dull stupid animal there are instances of its showing remarkable sagacity. A gamekeeper of Sir John Mildmay actually broke a young sow to find game and point like a dog, when she behaved well he used to reward her with some pudding that he carried in his pocket, but when badly he used to throw stones at her, for he could not catch her ; when the gamekeeper died, the pig was sent to Sir Henry by his widow, he never used it, however, except for the amusement of his friends.

## THE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.



## THE ALPINE SPANIEL.



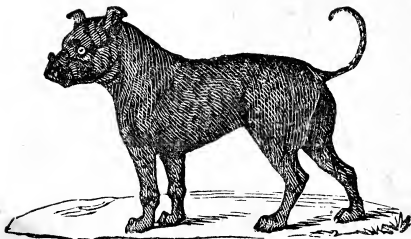
## THE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

OF all animals, the dog is the most remarkable for his sagacity, instinct, fidelity and attachment to man, he has frequently proved himself the defender and preserver of his master's life, and is at all times the faithful guardian of his property. With an instinct almost amounting to reason, he anticipates the wishes of his master even by his looks, and hastens to obey them. The Newfoundland dog is one of the most intelligent of his species; we could fill a book with instances of this animal's docility, but we must let one suffice. A retired sea Captain who lived near London regularly attended a certain church in company with his dog, when prevented by any cause from going, the dog would set off as soon as he heard the bell, walk slowly to church, lie down in the pew till the service was over and then go quietly home: he would also take newspapers and letters to the post office.

## THE ALPINE SPANIEL,

OR dog of mount St. Bernard, is also noted for its sagacity; travelling over the snowy mountains of Switzerland during snow-storms, in search of lost or exhausted travellers, they generally travel in pairs, the one carrying a cloak, the other a basket containing wine and bread; a story is related of one finding a child whose mother had perished in a storm, it got the poor little orphan on its back and carried him to the convent. A few years back there was one that wore a medal, it having saved the lives of no fewer than twenty-two persons who would certainly have perished, it was unfortunately killed in an attempt to conduct a poor Courier to his anxious family during a dreadful storm, the Courier had two guides and two dogs, but they were overwhelmed by an avalanche soon after leaving the convent and all perished together.

## THE BULL DOG.

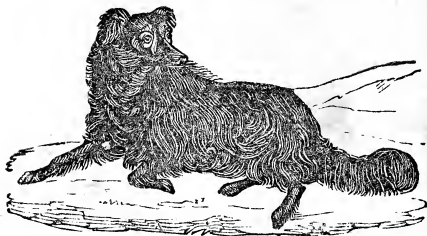




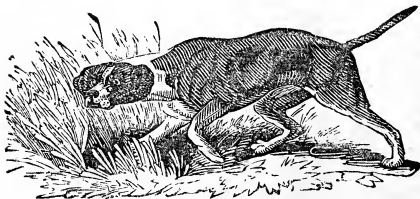
## THE BULL DOG

Is the boldest and most stubborn of all dogs, brave and fierce, bold and obstinate, he has been known to seize his enemy and even submit to the pain of having a leg cut off and not then loosen his hold, so much unconquerable spirit was never displayed in any other animal; an instance of the ferocity of this animal occurred a short time since at Liverpool: A fine cart horse was standing at the end of the dock, when a bull dog flew at him, and fixing his long and sharp teeth in his shoulder, put at defiance every effort to get him off, it was all in vain that they beat him with sticks, whips, and stones: a carpenter passing by beat him on the head with his hammer till it was thought his head was pounded to a jelly, it was all in vain; a man then got a large clasp knife and stabbed him in the back and sides in several places, the undaunted and stubborn animal still kept his hold; at last a powerful man squeezed him so tightly about the throat that he was compelled to leave loose, the man threw him to a distance, but the dog ran round the crowd, got behind the horse and again seized him by the thigh, it was now evident that the dog must be destroyed, so being again loosened he was thrown into the dock to drown, when swimming about, a sailor hit him on the head with a hand spike which sent him to the bottom, he again rose and was again sent down; this was repeated some half dozen times, until one of the bystanders struck with his amazing tenacity of life, took him up and walked away with him, to all appearance very little the worse for the usage he had received.

## THE SHEPHERD'S DOG.



## THE POINTER.



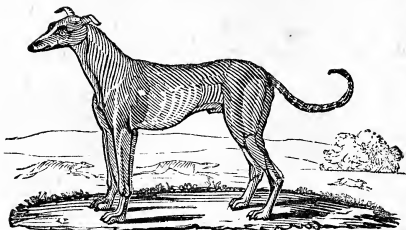
## THE SHEPHERD'S DOG

Is also very sagacious : with his assistance the labours of the shepherd are rendered comparatively easy ; the flocks and herds know and obey the dog, he guards and conducts them, urges them forward, brings them back when they go astray and saves them from danger. A quantity of fowls were once lost from a farm house during a snowstorm and could not be found, at night the inmates were surprised to see the sheep dog walk into the kitchen with a hen in his mouth which he laid carefully down before the fire, he then trotted away, but soon returned with another half perished bird which he also deposited before the fire, then another and another, until the whole of the missing birds were seen cackling their gratitude before the comfortable and blazing fire.

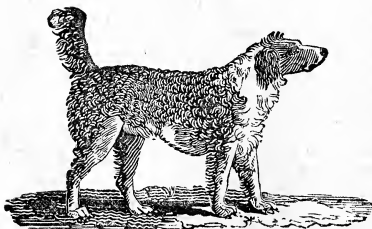
## THE POINTER.

A GENTLEMAN in Stockport being out shooting lost his way, and night coming on he resolved to follow the course of the river Mersey (by the side of which he then was) until he came to some place where he could find his way ; accordingly he pursued his way followed by his faithful pointer, a dog who had on many occasions given proofs of wonderful sagacity ; he had not gone far when he came to a place where the river had undermined the sandy bank and left the sod above, twenty feet higher than the water, when he came to this place it sank beneath him, and he must have been lost had not his gun caught in a bush, his faithful dog, after running about whining for some time, at last seized him by the collar and pulled him from his dangerous situation, not less to the astonishment than delight of the gentleman.

## THE GREYHOUND.



## THE LAND SPANIEL.



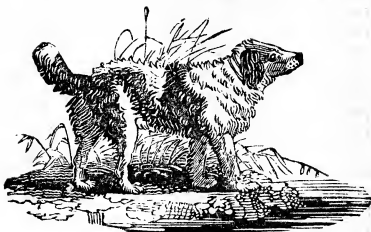
## THE GREYHOUND

Is the swiftest of all dogs, and is used for coursing hares. Some gentlemen were once coursing at Wooley, the seat of G. Wentworth Esqr., when a brace of greyhounds coupled together, were led into a large stubble field by a boy with a handkerchief tied to the couples, a hare suddenly got up, the dogs gave a sudden pull, the boy lost his hold, and away they went, coupled together; after turning her several times in the same field, she at length got through the hedge, the dogs fencing it in grand style, after turning her twice in the next field, she ran through an opening between the end of the hedge and a stone post, here it was thought one or both the dogs would be killed, but they, as if quite aware of being fastened together and that it was not wide enough to pass through abreast, darted through, one over the other, and killed the hare in the lane to the astonishment of all.

## THE LAND SPANIEL.

IN Lambeth church there is a painting of a man and a dog on one of the windows, the following is the story connected with it, near Westminster Bridge is a piece of ground called Pedlar's Acre, it was left to the parish by a pedlar, on condition that his portrait, with that of his dog, should be always kept painted on a window of the church, which obligation the parishioners have strictly observed. The reason given for the request of the pedlar, is that at one time, when very poor, he was crossing this piece of ground, when his dog stopped and began scratching a certain spot of earth, not being able to get the dog away he began to examine the ground, which on turning over with his stick exposed something that turned out to be a pot of gold, with part of this money he bought the pedlar's acre, and at his death left it to the parish on the above condition.

## THE WATER SPANIEL.



## THE COACH DOG.



## THE WATER SPANIEL.

AT the battle of Castiglione, when the Austrians were put to rout, the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte came to a place where the conflict had been most severe and obstinate, the dead bodies of the French and Austrians lay in heaps, and amongst the horrible confusion there was one living thing that attracted the attention of the Emperor, and that was a small water spaniel resting on the breast of a dead Austrian officer; the firing of cannon, the clashing of swords and the galloping of horses disturbed not the poor mourner, who, absorbed in sorrow, kept its eyes rivetted on those of its dead master; Bonaparte struck with the spectacle called his attendants to notice the circumstance: "As if knowing my voice," said Bonaparte, "the dog raised its eyes for a moment, but in that momentary look there was a mute eloquence beyond the power of language, I felt the reproach, and gave orders to stop the slaughter instantly.

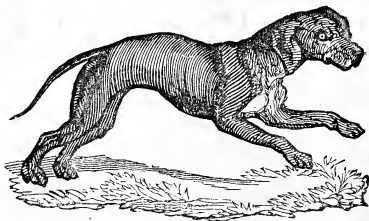
## THE DALMATIAN, OR COACH DOG.

A GENTLEMAN of Manchester had one of these dogs which he kept in a stable with two of his carriage horses, the dog used to sleep in a stall with one of these horses, to which he got very much attached; the coachman having to go to Stockport on business for his master, took this horse, leaving the other in the stable with the dog: after he had been gone about an hour a person going into the stable by accident, the dog took the opportunity to escape and set off in pursuit of his companion; the man was just leaving Stockport, having completed his business, when he was surprised to see the dog he had left in the stable coming down the hill at a great speed, and seemed greatly rejoiced at meeting with his friendly companion, whom he had followed all the way from Manchester to Stockport by scent.

## THE BLOODHOUND.



## AFRICAN BLOODHOUND.





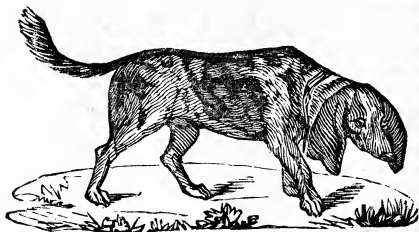
## THE BLOODHOUND.

IN former times this dog was used in England for the purpose of hunting criminals, more particularly those who had committed murder; it was also used for discovering the remains of murdered persons. He is possessed of great strength, and his power of smelling is very acute, he can discover the scent of a man or an animal many hours after they have passed over the ground. In the Island of Cuba the bloodhound is trained to hunt and destroy the negroes who have escaped from slavery, just in the same manner as dogs in this country are taught to pursue and destroy foxes and hares. During the late revolution in Hispaniola, at the time when the blacks obtained their independence, many families were destroyed in the woods by these dogs being set on them by inhuman white men.

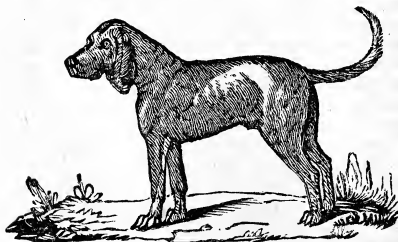
## AFRICAN BLOODHOUND.

A FEMALE fox with a litter of cubs was found and taken to Blackmore park and put into an out building to rear her young, Mrs. Fox, however, not liking confinement, made her escape and left her helpless little ones to the mercy of others. It happened about this time that a favourite hound on the estate had her whelps destroyed, so it was resolved to place the cubs in her kennel, although it was expected that she would at once destroy them; but greatly to the surprise of all who witnessed the transaction, the generous and feeling animal bereft of her own family, instantly adopted that of Madame Reynard, allowing them to suck, and continued to foster them until they were eventually reared, with every appearance of maternal love and affectionate anxiety.

## THE BEAGLE.



## THE TALBOT HOUND.



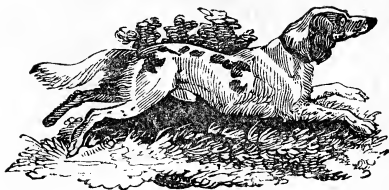
## THE BEAGLE

Is the smallest of all dogs used for the purpose of hunting, his scent is remarkably acute, and though not very swift, he pursues the hare so steadily and so unweariedly as seldom to fail in capturing his prey ; for what he is deficient in speed and strength he makes up for by his perseverance. A singular accident once happened in England, four of the best beagles belonging to a Mr. Roche of Pembrokeshire, were lost during hunting, and notwithstanding a strict search was made, and a large reward offered, nothing could be heard of them : about three weeks afterwards a person fancied he heard a noise in a pit by the road side, and procuring a rope, he found one dog alive and in excellent condition, the skulls of the other three, and the skeleton of a hare being picked to the bone.

## THE TALBOT HOUND.

WILLIAM Prince of Orange once owed his life to one of these dogs ; in one of the actions of the Low Countries, the Prince had retired into the camp to rest, at midnight the enemy sallied out with a thousand men, armed with pikes, killing all before them ; they forced their way to the tent of the Prince, the secretaries of the Prince were both killed asleep and the prince himself would have met with a similar fate but for his dog, which by barking, scratching, and even biting him, awoke him in time to escape ; the Prince, however, had barely time to mount his horse, his equerry and several of his servants, who were just behind, him getting slain ; the Prince, to show his gratitude to his life preserver, not only kept the faithful animal for life, but preserved his breed until the day of his death, an example followed by many of his friends.

## THE SETTER.



## THE LION DOG.



## THE SETTER

Is a very beautiful and lively dog, and is much in request as a sporting dog, he is very tractable, and has given many instances of his sagacity, the following is one : In the year 1803 a Yorkshire baker and his wife were returning home in a cart, on turning a corner into a yard the cart upset and the woman fell with her neck directly under the wheel, and her husband was fast between the wall and the cart, when in this very dangerous situation the dog rushed forward and seized the horse by the nose, which, as a matter of course, quite prevented him from moving, until the baker, with great difficulty, managed to squeeze himself clear, and then hastening to his wife's assistance, released her from her perilous situation.

## THE LION DOG

Is a miniature resemblance of the animal from which it takes its name, the hair on the fore part of the body is very long and shaggy resembling the mane, while that of the hind quarter is quite short, the tail is long and tufted at the end, the legs thick and strong, so that in all these particulars does it resemble the lion, but here the likeness ends, in nature and disposition no two animals can be more opposite, mild and gentle to a degree, timid, feeble and inactive; it is more adapted for the comforts of a well furnished apartment than a thick forest or bleak mountain. It has never shown any remarkable instance of sagacity beyond attachment to its owner. It is a native of Malta, where it is found so small that it is a common practice for ladies to walk abroad with it in their arms.

## THE SPRINGER.



## THE SMALL BARBEL.



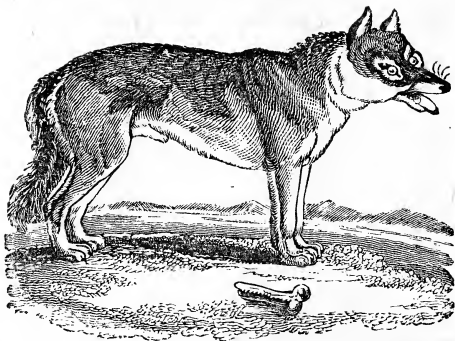
## THE SPRINGER.

A LADY of our acquaintance had two springers which were great favourites, and of course often in the parlour. Whenever they were ordered out, their behaviour was very humorous, neither would go out first, and if one was ordered to leave it was sure to take the other by the ear and pull it out also, this they never failed to do for each other, much to the amusement of visitors to the house; they had their own separate plates off which they dined, and no matter where they were placed, could distinguish them and always kept to their own, one day the lady was surprised by Fido bringing home in his mouth a young kitten, and depositing it in his bed with great care, this they continued to nurse between them, and by the time the cat grew up they all three became inseparable friends and companions.

## SMALL BARBEL.

THE Barbel is a pretty little water dog, and has occasionally shown instances of great instinct and docility. A gentleman possessing one of these little dogs was taking some views in Scotland, and being on the mountain at a considerable distance from any habitation, was overtaken by a snow storm, he endeavoured to reach some place of shelter, but in vain, and at length becoming completely benumbed with cold, he found himself unable to proceed, he laid down and fell asleep,—a sleep that often knows no waking,—but in this case he was preserved by his dog, who, as if knowing his master's dangerous position, got on his breast and by lying close, kept up the circulation of the blood; in this situation for many hours he kept up a continued barking, which at last drew the attention of some shepherds, and the artist was saved.

## THE WOLF.



## THE FOX.





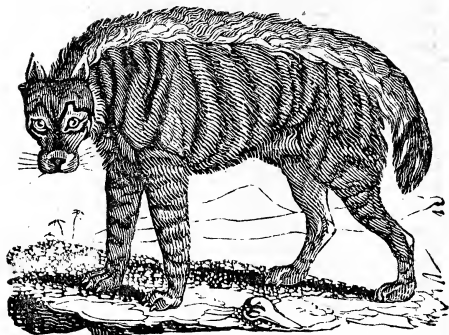
## THE WOLF

HAS been considered as the most ferocious of all beasts of prey, they hunt in packs, and when pressed by hunger will attack and devour men, women and children. In the reign of Louis XIV. a party of dragoons were attacked at a place near Ponthalier, in the depth of winter, by an immense pack of wolves; the soldiers fought with undaunted bravery and slew hundreds of the wolves, but all in vain, such was the ferocity of these savage beasts that at length the exhausted, though brave dragoons, were overcome by the number of their assailants and men and horses all perished. A cross, with an inscription relating this battle was erected on the spot and may be seen to this day.

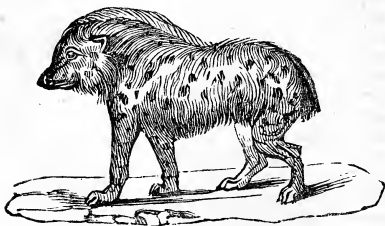
## THE FOX

Is remarkable for its cunning, which it displays in taking and securing its prey, as well as the various stratagems it adopts to elude the pursuit of its enemies; it is fond of poultry, and is therefore the farmer's great enemy. They are kind to their offspring, as the following anecdote will show: A fox having a cub, was unkennelled by the hounds, taking her cub in her mouth she ran for safety, panting and exhausted she fled for several miles, at last she was attacked in a farm yard by a large mastiff and unable to carry it any longer, she dropped it at the farmer's feet, the good farmer kindly took it up and saved it from destruction, and I am glad to say that its mother fortunately escaped the many enemies that pursued her.

## THE HYÆNA.



## THE SPOTTED HYÆNA.



## THE HYÆNA

WAS formerly considered untameable, but it has been proved differently ; there was one at Exeter Change that walked about the room like a dog and was friendly with any one ; when, however, it was put into a travelling caravan, its nature and disposition changed with its treatment, it became cross and sullen, and at last died. In their wild state they are very fierce and voracious. Bruce in his travels says that a hyæna has devoured, in a single night, an ass, a goat, and a fox, he also speaks of awaking and seeing one by his bedside one night, with three or four bunches of candles in his mouth, Bruce took a battle axe and just as the hyæna sprung at him he struck him dead ; he says, “ the hyænas are the terror of our nights and the destroyer of our mules and asses.

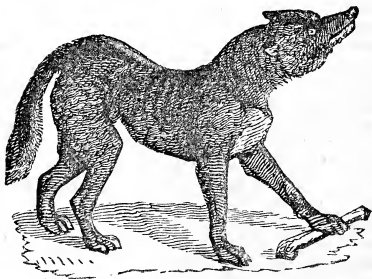
## SPOTTED HYÆNA.

BEYOND any doubt the hyæna was once an inhabitant of great Britain, his fossil bones having been frequently found, and even in a natural, though decayed state, more particularly in a cave at Kirby Moorside in Yorkshire. It is a most singular circumstance that in that cave, which was certainly the den of hyænas, has been found at different times, the bones of the elephant, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the horse, the ox, the bear, and many kinds of deer, as also the fox, the water rat, and several kinds of birds ; most fortunately for us they are now confined to Africa, the only ones in this country being those in menageries and Zoological gardens. The spotted hyæna is less than the striped, and abounds in the Cape of Good Hope.

## THE HYÆNA DOG.



## THE JACKAL.



## HYÆNA DOG

Is just what he looks, cruel, active, fierce and untameable, a pest and terror to all. It hunts in packs, attacks sheep and oxen, and even the horse when he can find him asleep so as to take him at advantage. It takes a pleasure in biting off the tail of an ox or cow, and the bite is always mortal. It is a native of Southern Africa and a serious nuisance to the inhabitants on the frontier settlements of the Cape, it is not so large as the hyæna or wolf, but equals either in ferocity and cruelty; its colour is of a reddish brown, mottled along the sides with patches of intermixed black and white, its nose and muzzle are quite black, giving it the most savage and brutal appearance: there was one in England that lived a year, but remained ferocious to the last.

## THE JACKAL

Is a most voracious animal, and an impudent and daring thief, they will enter a stable or out house, and if they can find nothing else will devour harness, saddles, boots, or any thing made of leather; sheep and deer are their favourite prey, but they will even scratch up bodies from graves and eat them, however putrid: like the wolf, they hunt in packs, and as their scent is very keen, will pursue an animal all night and completely tire it down, it not unfrequently happens that the moment they have secured their prey the lion or tiger jumps upon them and deprives them of the spoil, leaving nothing but the entrails to recompense the jackal for his trouble and perseverance: it is this circumstance that has given them the name of the lion's provider in Asia and Africa where they are exceedingly common.



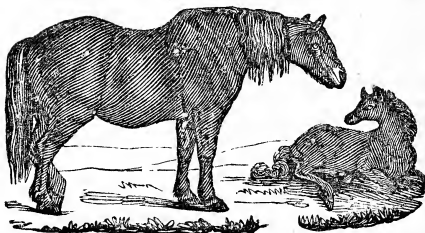
THE HORSE.

## THE HORSE.

WITHOUT exception the horse is the most noble of all animals; in his attachment to man he is only equalled by the dog and the elephant, and in docility, sagacity, and general intelligence, he is surpassed by none; he has been known to swim to assist a person drowning. A little girl, the daughter of a gentleman in Warwickshire, playing on the banks of the canal, unfortunately fell in, and no doubt would have been drowned had not a small favourite pony jumped in and brought the child out in his mouth without hurting her in the least. The docility of the horse is one of his most wonderful properties, and many anecdotes might be told to prove this. The Duke of Leeds gave a fine Barbary horse to Mr. Astley of the amphitheatre, this animal acted as waiter during the performances there for many years, at the request of its master he would ungirth his own saddle, wash his feet in a pail of water, would bring in a table and tea-things with chairs, &c., and finally take a kettle of boiling water from a blazing fire.

Mons. le Gendre relates the following feat of a horse, at the fair of St. Germain: "he would tell the number of pips on a card, by striking the ground with his foot; also the exact time by any watch, his master gathered a number of coins from the company, mixed them together, and threw them to the horse in a handkerchief, the animal opened the handkerchief with his mouth and gave everybody his own coin back, without a mistake." It is also recorded in the festivities that attended the wedding of the brother of the King of France, in 1237 a horse danced on a tight rope.

## MARE AND FOAL.



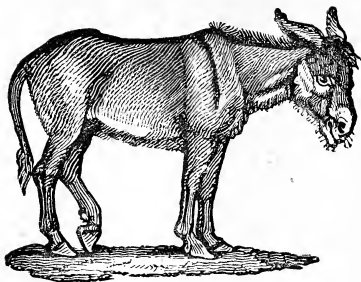


## THE MARE AND FOAL.

THE Island of Krutsand is formed by two branches of the Elbe and is frequently under water during spring tides, in April 1794 the water rose so quickly one day, that the mares, which were grazing in the plains with their foals, found themselves standing in deep water, they then, by a loud neighing, called a consultation how to save their young, every two horses took a foal between them, and pressing their sides, lifted it above the water; by this time all the horned cattle were swimming towards home, but there stood these noble animals for six hours, till the tide receded and the foals were no longer in danger. A gentleman had a favourite mare and colt grazing in a field on the banks of the Severn, one day the mare came in front of the house, and by snorting and stamping, drew the attention of the inmates; upon the groom following her, she set off galloping, and on reaching the field, the mare was found standing looking into the river over the spot where the foal was lying drowned.

The Rev. M. Hall, in his travels through Scotland, says of the Shetland ponies, that when they come to a boggy piece of ground they put their noses to it, and then pat it in a peculiar way with their fore feet, and from the sound and feeling of the ground they know whether it will bear them; they do the same with ice, and never make a mistake. These are a few, out of hundreds of similar anecdotes that might be told to prove the horse the most noble, the most useful, the most sagacious and docile of all the brute creation, and with beauty of form and figure surpassed by none.

## THE ASS.



## THE ZEBRA.



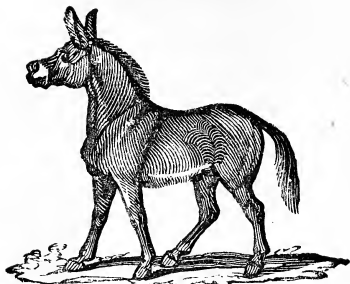
## THE ASS

Is generally considered a dull, stupid beast, it is, however, treatment alone that makes him so, in his wild state he is a handsome and noble animal, of great strength and vigour, and so fleet, that our best horses cannot equal his speed; neither is he an inferior animal in point of sagacity. In 1816 the "Ister" frigate, Captain Dundas, was wrecked on a sand bank off Cape de Gat; an ass belonging to the captain, that had been purchased at Gibraltar was thrown overboard and not expected to reach land, the sea was running so high; a few days after the ass presented himself before the gates of Gibraltar for admittance, having not only swum to shore, but found his way from Cape de Gat to Gibraltar, upwards of two hundred miles, over an intricate country he had never seen before, abounding with mountains, forests, and many rapid streams.

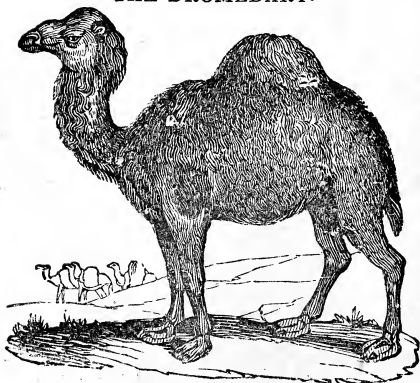
## THE ZEBRA.

THE skin of the zebra is as smooth as satin, and the regular black and white stripes give it an appearance of great beauty; it is found in South Africa; several have been brought to England: there was one in Exeter Change some years ago that was very tame, allowing children to ride on its back, and was once ridden a considerable distance; it was destroyed by fire. The zebra, however, is seldom tamed; the Portuguese pretend they can tame them readily, and they sent four to Lisbon from Africa, that would draw the king's coach; we, however, doubt the truth of this. Of those sent to Brazil not one of them was tame, they were tied up very shortly after, and would allow only one man to go near them, and one of them got loose and bit his groom to death; they perhaps might be tamed when taken very young.

## THE MULE.



## THE DROMEDARY.



## THE MULE

Is a strong, hardy, and sure footed animal, indeed the inhabitants of some countries could not do without him, his manner of going down precipices is very wonderful ; when the mule comes to one of these, he stops and appears to ruminate on the danger of descent, having duly examined the way, he prepares himself by placing his forefeet forward as if stopping, he then brings his hind legs forward as if going to lie down, in this position, after again surveying the road, he slides down as quick as lightning, all the rider has to do is to sit still, for if he checks the rein or otherwise disturbs the balance of the animal both must perish ; all the time of descent the muleteer encourages the animal with shouts, some mules, who are old stagers, acquire great celebrity

## THE DROMEDARY

HAS been called the "Ship of the desert," and well does it deserve the name. In those vast deserts where nothing can be seen but sand, where neither birds nor beasts can live, will the dromedary be often seen passing swiftly onwards for days together without food or sustenance of any kind, and only by the means of this useful and truly wonderful animal, could those immense plains be traversed. The dromedary is taught by a sign from its conductor to kneel down to receive its burden, and to rise on another sign when laden : they then commence their journey, they require neither whip nor spur, but when fatigued the driver cheers them with a song or tune on some musical instrument ; in this way they will travel over the burning sands of the desert for many hundreds of miles.

## THE CAMEL.



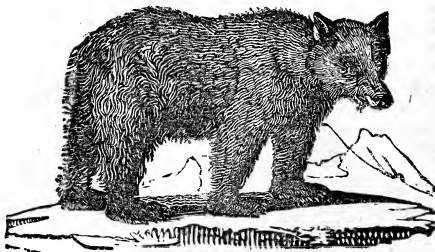
## THE CAMEL

Is but a different variety of the same species, endowed with the same strength, fleetness, docility, and astonishing powers of endurance. The Arab departs by night with his well trained camels, robs a village on the borders of the desert and flies, if pursued, he mounts on one of his swiftest camels and conducts the others, loaded with booty he travels night and day without stopping to eat or drink, for hundreds of miles; they will travel this way for eight or nine days without any sustenance but a small ball of paste; when by chance they come to a pool, or any description of water, they smell it nearly a mile off, thirst now makes them double their speed, and when they arrive at the long expected stream they drink a most astonishing quantity, sufficient to make up for the time past and to last for several days to come. He is in his own country more valuable than all other animals, owing to his peculiar constructed foot, he can travel the sandy plain where no other animal can, he can carry as much as two horses, can travel longer and farther, he eats less than either horse or mule, the female supplies milk longer than a cow, the flesh of the young is excellent veal, their hair is finer and more costly than the finest wool, and even its dung supplies the Arab with fuel for his fire, thus then we see that an all wise providence has given to this animal a variety of qualities that renders him invaluable to his possessor, for as we before have observed, but for the assistance of this patient and enduring animal, the sandy deserts of Arabia would form an impassable barrier to mankind.

## THE GIRAFFE.



THE BROWN BEAR.





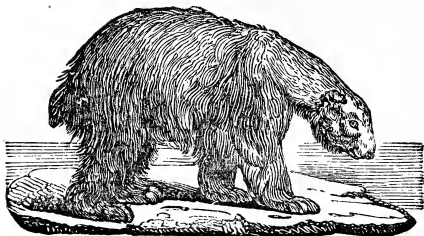
## THE GIRAFFE.

THIS singular looking animal inhabits the interior of Africa, and is seldom taken alive, except when very young, and in fact is seldom seen by travellers; he is naturally mild and inoffensive, but defends himself bravely against attacks; the great length of his neck, which he carries erect, enables him to feed on the high branches of trees; when he feeds on the ground he has to separate the legs in a very awkward manner. It is only recently that the giraffe has been seen in England; in the year 1827 the Pacha of Egypt sent two over, one as a present to his Britannic Majesty, the other to the King of France; unfortunate the one sent to England died; but now nearly every zoological garden has its specimen, and young ones have lately been born at the Royal Zoological Gardens, London.

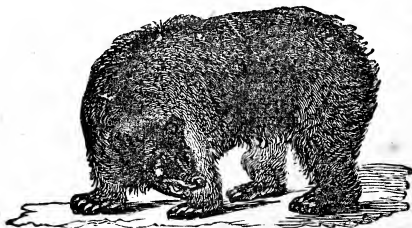
## THE BROWN BEAR

Is a savage beast, and like the rest of his tribe, a solitary one, taking up his abode in the most out of the way and dangerous places. As the winter approaches, the bear chooses his den in some solitary cavern in the depth of the forest, or sometimes in some old hollow tree if he can find one big enough, and there he hides for months without food or without moving; he does not, however, sleep, but seems to live on his own fat, and begins to feel hungry when the fat he acquired in summer is worn away, thus when a bear returns to his den he is very fat, when he leaves it he comes forth as thin as a lath. The male bear will not occupy the same den as the female. The bear may be taught to dance in a clumsy manner, but in order to do this he must be taken young.

## THE POLAR BEAR.



## THE AMERICAN BLACK BEAR.



## THE POLAR BEAR

Is always white and much larger than the brown bear and quite a different shape; they are found in great numbers on the icy mountains of Spitsbergen and of Greenland, when our sailors land there the white bear frequently comes pretty near to examine the intruders, this is entirely the effect of curiosity, as they naturally are a timid animal; however, when they are wounded or shot that they cannot fly, they always make a fierce and desperate resistance, and then woe betide the dog or man that comes within reach of its paw. Two sailors went in pursuit of a white bear they saw at a short distance, when they came within shot, one fired, taking aim at the head, the bear roared, ran a few paces, and then fell, the men thinking him dead went up to him, he suddenly jumped up, seized one in his huge embrace, and squeezed him to a mummy, the other escaped.

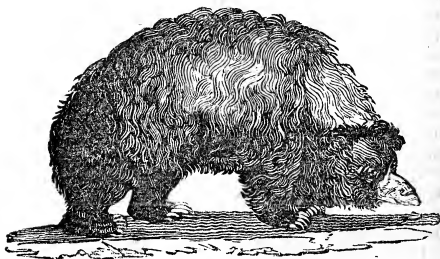
## THE AMERICAN BLACK BEAR.

THIS animal is found in great numbers in the northern parts of America, the fur being very valuable; the Indians often hunt him at the end of summer. The bear becomes so very fat that he can scarcely run, this is the most favourable time for hunting him, which is done in the following manner: the bear most generally looks out for the hollow of a tree (generally the cypress,) for his den, he climbs the tree and then descends the hollow trunk, the hunter, having tracked him to his hole, climbs an adjoining tree which faces the hole, armed with his gun and a blazing torch he makes the bear frantic with terror and rage by applying his burning torch to the cavity, at length compelled to abandon his refuge he climbs slowly out, the hunter then shoots him while in the tree.

## THE THIBET BEAR.



## LARGE LIPPED BEAR.



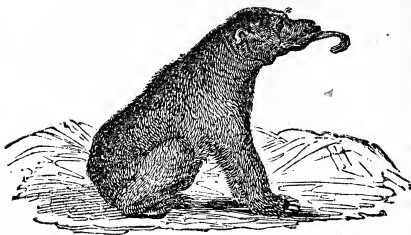
## THE THIBET BEAR.

THIS bear takes its name from the country it inhabits ; its colour is always a jet black with the only exception that its lower lip is quite white, and there is also a patch on the front of the neck shaped like, the letter y. His principal, in fact his only food consists of the roots, leaves, and smaller branches of trees, together with wild berries and whatever fruits, wild or otherwise, that happen to come within its reach ; it is, in general, a sullen animal, but the one from which the accompanying cut is taken was pretty tame, very fond of playing in its own clumsy manner, and could never be induced to eat flesh meat, raw or cooked, although kept without food for several days and then tempted with it.

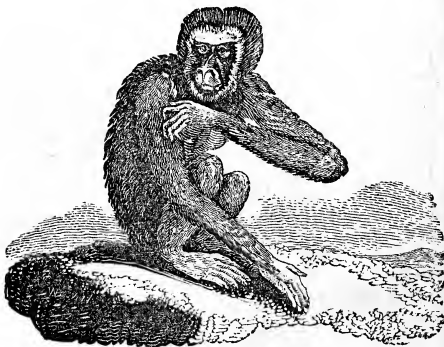
## LARGE LIPPED BEAR.

IT is upwards of fifty years since this animal was first brought into England, it came from India, and instead of being called a bear was known as the five fingered or ursine sloth ; since then, however, it has proved to be entirely of the bear species, its hair, which on the back is black and shaggy, is not unfrequently twelve inches long ; the hair on the head is much shorter, and on the snout of a dirty yellowish white. It is a remarkable gentle and timid animal, and naturally sluggish, it feeds on bread, vegetables, nuts, fruits, and is very fond of honey, and being a very good climber, scales the tallest trees in search of it, it is also fond of grease and fat, but will not, on any account, touch the lean of any animal, even when hard pressed by hunger.

## THE BORNEAN BEAR.



## THE LONG ARMED APE.



## THE BORNEAN BEAR.

**THERE** was one of these animals in the tower some years ago, it was brought from Borneo very young, and got to be very tame; when asking for food it made a singular whining noise, not altogether disagreeable, accompanied by a low growl. It was very greedy, which was ultimately the cause of its death, for one hot summers morning it overgorged itself at breakfast and died in ten minutes; it was a great loss to its keeper (Mr. Cops) who set great value on it, the animal was much attached to him and he to it, whenever it saw its keeper it would put itself in a variety of strange attitudes in order to attract his notice, it delighted in being patted, even by strangers, but resented ill treatment. It lived chiefly on bread and vegetables, but was fond of fruit and honey.

## THE LONG ARMED APE.

**THIS** animal differs from other monkeys in not having a tail, they are not so mischievous as their brethren in general; like the Orang Outang they can walk erect like a man, but it is quite a mistake to suppose this to be their usual attitude, the long armed ape grows to the height of four feet, it is of a very mild disposition, but its most peculiar feature is the length of its arms, which actually touch the ground when standing erect. It is a native of the East Indies, found principally and in the greatest numbers along the coast of Coromandel; there are two species of them, the little and the big, they are alike in shape and feature, but differ in size, they are sometimes called the gibbon.

## THE ORANG OUTANG.



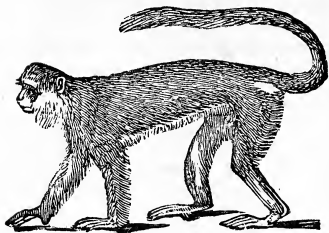


## THE ORANG OUTANG.

THE monkey tribe is very numerous and they approach the human form nearer than any other animal, the orang outang comes nearest of all; Dr. Tyson describes one that was brought from Angola into this country, he says it bore a strong resemblance to the human form in every part, his face was human, and his arms and legs bent the same as a man's; it was a gentle, harmless creature; in its passage to England it would frequently embrace those on board the ship, with great affection, after it was tamed they used it to wear clothes, so that in a while it grew fond of them, and would dress itself, or if it could not manage, it would get some one to assist it. It would lie in bed and pull the clothes up like a man, in fact, in many of its actions it was little less than human.

The one described by Buffon was still more sagacious. "I have seen it," says he, "give its hand to shew the company to the door, it would sit at table, unfold its napkin, wipe its lips, make use of the spoon and fork to carry the food to its mouth, pour out and drink a glass of wine, touch glasses when invited, take a cup and saucer on the table, put in sugar and cream, pour out the tea, and leave it to cool before drinking, and all this very often of its own accord, it was always courteous to strangers, and being very fond of comfits everybody took care to supply it; this unfortunate taste ultimately caused its death; eating so many sweets brought on a disorder that killed it, and it died in London, very much to the regret of its master and all who knew it.

## THE COMMON MONKEY.



## THE SIAMANG.



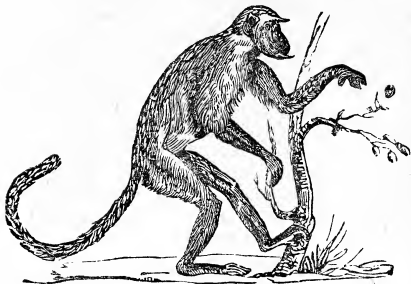
## THE COMMON MONKEY.

THE Mona, or common monkey, is as its name implies, the most common of all the monkey tribe, it is a lively and spirited animal, but not savage; it can be easily educated and in time becomes much attached to the persons with whom it is surrounded. I saw one belonging to a gentleman in Liverpool, who, accompanied by the groom, would ride the horses to water, and would wipe their legs on their return with a wisp of straw; it did not like dogs, and if one came within its reach would dart upon it, and with a stick, or some other weapon, would belabour the poor animal severely; it ran away once or twice and would not suffer itself to be taken except by its master.

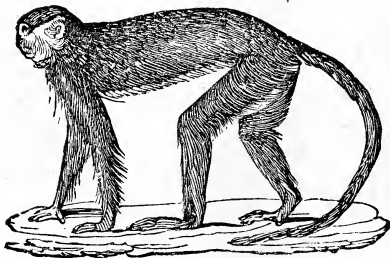
## THE SIAMANG.

THIS is another of the tailless species, they are common in Sumatra; they assemble in large bodies at sunrise and sunset headed by a chief, and rival each other in making the most hideous noises: a wounded companion is always left to his fate, except it be a young one. The female shows a great affection for her young and will throw her life away to protect them, they also display their affection in the care they take of the persons of their offspring, washing, rubbing, and drying them, in spite of their pettish and amusing resistance; they are easily tamed, and in a few days become quite reconciled to bondage and captivity, although they never show that familiarity and attachment displayed by many of their species; they eat ravenously and drink by dipping their fingers in water and then sucking them.

## THE ENTELLUS.



## THE PATAS.



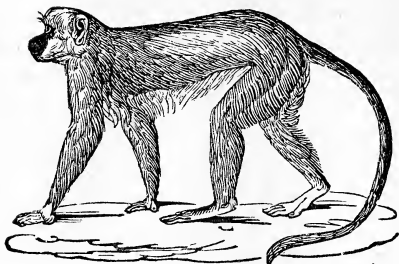
## THE ENTELLUS.

WE had one of these animals some time in the Zoological Gardens, but it died ; they are, at a very early age easily tamed, and in a short time become playful and familiar ; they are very active, and learn to perform a great number of tricks, which at first they perform with surprising agility, this, however, soon wears off and their liveliness and activity is followed by mistrust and apathy ; at length they become vicious and mischievous, and even get worse tempered than those monkeys who do not show, in their early days, such promising indications of good temper and docility. The Entellus is distinguished by having a black face and hands, while his body is covered with whitish hairs, forming a singular contrast.

## THE PATAS .

Is a native of Africa, and is about the same size as the entellus ; its colour is a most brilliant red with black ears, which makes the animal look as if it was painted ; the most remarkable feature in these animals is their extreme curiosity. “ I have seen them,” says Bruce, “ mount to the top of very high trees to view the ships as they sailed past on the water, and when any of the sailors has fired at them, return the salute with sticks, stones, and anything they could lay hold of ; one part uttering the most dreadful cries, while the others collected materials to throw at their enemies ; after continuing the unequal combat some time, they would presently retire, leaving the enemy in possession of their dead and wounded which was seldom numerous.

## THE GREEN MONKEY.



## THE KAHAU.



## THE GREEN MONKEY.

THIS animal is a native of Senegal. Mr. Adamson says that the woods on the banks of the Senegal are filled with green monkeys: "I only discovered them," says he, "by their breaking off the branches of the trees and throwing them on my head, for they were so quiet in doing their tricks, that I could hardly hear them; I did not walk far before I killed three of them, without in the least frightening the rest, when, however, I had killed a good many they began to retreat, some hiding themselves, but most of them jumping from the top of one tree to another. I killed no less than twenty three of them in less than an hour, without any of them uttering the slightest cry, and although they frequently made an appearance of attacking me, they were not courageous enough to attempt it.

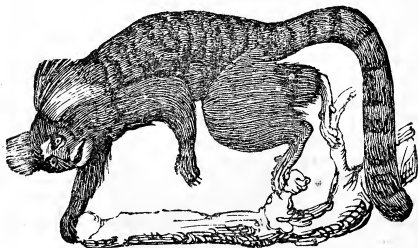
## THE KAHAU.

THIS animal has a most singular appearance, the extreme length of its snout, or proboscis, its large eyes set widely apart, its wide mouth, showing its long and white teeth gives it a most grotesque appearance. The kahau inhabits the island of Borneo, but is not by any means a common animal, it is very rare even in our menageries and best museums; it is an exceedingly active and agile animal, leaping from one tree to another with surprising dexterity, not unfrequently leaping a distance of twenty feet. I never knew an instance of one being tamed, the moment you begin to compel them or use force, they begin to fret and pine, and expire broken hearted in a very short time. The colour of the kahau is a yellow of different shades, with red patches on the bottom of the back.

## THE DOUC.



## THE STRIATED MONKEY.





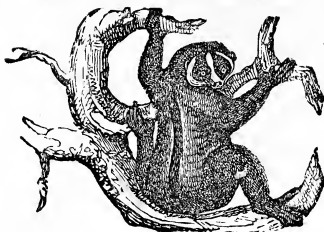
## THE DOUC.

THIS is a native of Cochin China, and partakes of the nature of baboon and monkey, it is an exceedingly scarce animal, very few specimens having been seen in this country, therefore very little of its general habits are known; it is singularly, yet beautifully marked; its face is red with a white beard, it has a collar of bright purple round its neck, its forehead, body, and arms are white, its hind legs chesnut colour, it is jet black just above the forehead, and the tail is quite white; its general posture being upright, always walking on two feet, it shows its variegated and glossy coat to great advantage, and is altogether one of the most beautiful and interesting of its species; the douc and the wanderoo are the largest monkeys in the south of India.

## THE STRIATED MONKEY.

THESE animals when very young have a very ugly and disgusting appearance, being quite without hair; most of them have a strong musky smell; a gentleman speaking of one he saw, says: "when in good health it used to feed on bread, biscuits, snails and insects, and being one day unchained he got to a gold-fish that was in a glass globe and killed it, he then ate it, apparently with the greatest relish, afterwards some eels were given to it, at first it was frightened of them, for they twisted round its neck, it soon got over the fright, however, and quickly devoured them. It had a great dislike to cats, and frequently would attack them, when a fierce battle would be sure to ensue; the most singular feature in these animals is the long white hair growing from their ears.

## THE MACAQUE.



## THE MANGABEY.



## THE MACAQUE.

THIS monkey approaches nearer the baboon than any of his species, he is seldom more than two feet and a half in length, with a tail the same length; it is a heavy, clumsy, and stupid animal, insensible to kindness, and of a surly disposition. The great naturalist Buffon had two in his possession for some time but could not render them tame or familiar; the head is large and heavy, the nose flat and blunt, clumsy and idle, it never raises itself on its hind feet, but creeps about on its posteriors or all-fours; it does not even always lift its food to its mouth but eats from the ground; he has two large pouches in his cheeks, which when eating, he always fills before he swallows anything; the female is much smaller than the male; they are natives of India.

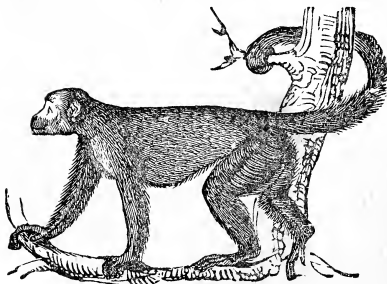
## THE MANGABEY

Is often called the negro monkey from the intense blackness of the skin, which is soft and silky: they dwell in trees and congregate in numerous bodies, as they are mischievous it is as well to keep them at a distance; they have a great dislike to man, and on his approach scream loudly. This arises from the fact of their being so often hunted by the natives for the sake of their skins; these hunts are generally led by a chief, followed by great numbers of Indians, the poor animals are attacked with clubs and stones, and destroyed in great numbers without mercy. The natives prepare the skins by a simple, but effective process, which was taught them by the Spanish; the skins thus prepared are generally used for military saddles, harness &c.

## THE MICO.



## THE COITA.



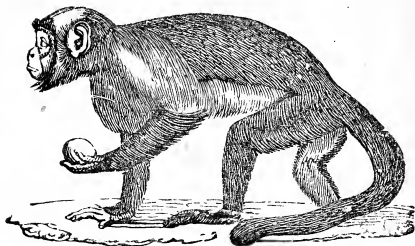
## THE MICO.

To a French gentleman who made a voyage up the Amazons river we owe the only account of this animal: we give it in his own words: "The mico which the Governor of Para made me a present of, was the only one of its kind ever seen in the country; the hair of its body was most beautifully silvered, its tail black and shining; it had another peculiarity, its snout, jaws, and ears were tinged with so bright a vermilion as scarcely to appear natural; I had it more than a year, it was alive at the time I was writing this account, almost within sight of the French coast, where I hoped to have landed it alive; but notwithstanding my continued precautions, it died, unable to stand the change of climate.

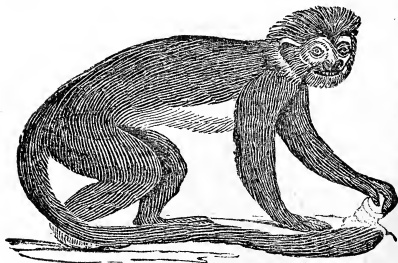
## THE COITA.

THIS monkey has but four fingers on his hands, being short of the thumb, they are very dexterous in using their tails, they can pick up the smallest substance with them and have been frequently seen to pick up bits of hay and straw and make its bed, spreading them with its tail as easily as a person could do with his hands: with the assistance too of this member they swing themselves to an immense distance from one tree to another, and even across rivers; it can, without turning to look, insert the end of its tail into the smallest hole or crevice and hook out whatever may be in; but what is most singular, although it picks its food up with its tail, it always passes it into its hands before reaching its mouth; it walks on all fours.

## THE LARGE HEADED SAJOU.



## THE SAIMIRI.



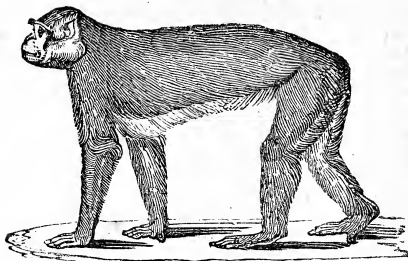
## THE LARGE HEADED SAJOU.

THESE animals are natives of French Guiana, they are a very lively and merry set, full of tricks and antics which they perform with great adroitness; they usually assemble in troops of about thirty or forty and form colonies; they are not difficult to tame, but are partial in their tastes and affections; you will often find them forming a strong attachment for one person, and an unaccountable dislike to another, and what is a strange feature in their character they will do this without any encouragement or kindness being shown them by the person they prefer. They very often whistle loudly, and when vexed they will shake their head violently from side to side uttering fiercely "pi, ca, rou," this they repeat many times; there is another species called the horned sajou.

## THE SAIMIRI

Is of a most beautiful golden orange colour, and of extremely delicate constitution; being the most difficult of all monkeys to preserve in other climates; it is a native of Guiana and quite common there. Captain Stedman says, when there he daily saw numbers of these animals passing along the sides of the river in regular order, carrying their young on their backs like knapsacks; the foremost of them would leap from the branch of one tree to that of another, often at a surprising distance, and so active are they, and so correctly do they measure their distance, that they never miss their leaps; all the rest follow their leader, and even the females, with the young clinging closely to their backs, follow in succession and make the leaps with safety; they are very harmless and inoffensive.

## THE MAGOT.



## THE WANDEROO.





## THE MAGOT.

BABOONS are considered an inferior race to monkeys, they are a savage and malicious tribe, never repaying the trouble of taming. Buffon kept one for many years, in the summer it remained in the open air, in winter in a room; it was filthy and of a sullen disposition, whenever it was offended it grinned and showed its teeth, it put whatever was given it in the pouches on each side of its mouth and generally ate everything that was offered it, except raw flesh and cheese; it was always kept chained, for notwithstanding its long subjection, it was neither civilized nor fond of its keeper; its manners were very awkward, and when at all put out of the way its motions and gestures were very violent, and the expression of its countenance very repulsive.

## WANDEROO, OR LION TAILED MONKEY.

THERE is no animal which presents a more singular appearance than the wanderoo, having a black face surrounded with a white beard which reaches from ear to ear, he is very harmless, living in woods and eating only the young leaves and buds of trees. The Zoological Society have one of these monkeys, an active good tempered thing, but at times rather troublesome, he is very fond of swinging himself by his chain, and also when a party enters the room, of jumping upon them unaware and running away with their hat, stick, umbrella, or any other article that presents itself, with which he quickly gains the top of his pole and sits grinning evidently enjoying the success of his capture. He is a native of India, and is very numerous.

## THE PIG FACED BABOON.



## THE MANDRILL.



## THE PIG FACED BABOON.

THERE are two names given to this animal, the pig faced baboon (from the formation of its face,) and the Chacma. He is a native of Africa, and was at one time a great pest to the settlers in the Cape of Good Hope, who used to revenge themselves for the depredations committed on them in the following laughable manner; they would, in some open space in the vicinity of the baboons place a basket of rice (of which they are very fond) and around this place a number of stout cudgels about two feet long, the baboons on seeing the rice would immediately surround the prize and begin to quarrel for it, this was sure to end in a battle and they would seize the cudgels and belabour each other soundly, much to the satisfaction of the settlers, who from behind some tree would be enjoying the fray.

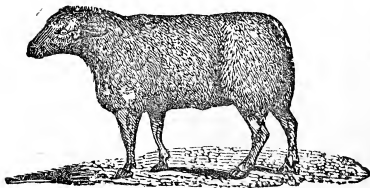
## THE MANDRILL

ON ribbed nose baboon is the last animal of this class we shall notice, he is the largest of all, and is noted for his great strength and untameable ferocity; when standing erect the mandrill is sometimes nearly six feet high; no amount of pain, hunger, chastisement, or the greatest kindness, can in the slightest degree, soften his brutal temper or subdue his brutal propensities, while his great strength, renders him constantly an object of terror to his keeper and all around him. His enormous muzzle terminates in a broad round extremity, his cheeks greatly swollen and of a deep blue colour, his principal food is fruit and nuts, but he will not object to eat cooked meat, and is found on the Gold Coast of Africa.

## THE RAM.



## THE SHEEP.



## THE RAM.

THERE is no animal that contributes more to our personal comfort than the sheep, it supplies us with the best of food, with the most comfortable clothing, and for the warm blankets that make our beds so snug on cold winter nights, we are indebted to this useful animal; it supplies the lawyer with parchment for his bonds and deeds; the shoemaker and bookbinder with leather; the joiner with glue; the manufacturer with wool; in fact there are but few classes of individuals, who cannot testify how much they owe to this most useful beast: most countries have their own sheep, but the broad tailed sheep of Arabia, Egypt, &c., is the most singular; the tail of this animal is so large as often to weigh thirty pounds, and is frequently obliged to be supported by a small cart which is fastened behind the sheep, and it may be often seen grazing with this appendage.

## THE SHEEP.

PREVIOUS to the sheep being shorn and the wool sold to the manufacturer, the animals have to be washed, which is a very amusing scene; three men take their position in some running stream up to their middle in water; a sheep is forced in by a man on the bank, it is seized by the first washer who souses it about as if he would shake it to pieces, he then lets it go, it swims towards the shore but falls into the hands of the second man, who serves it in the same manner, he also lets it go and just before it reaches the shore it is seized by the third washer and over head and ears it goes for the third and last time; all this time it bleats most pitifully, those who have shared the same fate bleat in reply whilst the unwashed ones are not a bit behind them in their complaints; sometimes just as the boy is forcing some obstinate animal into the water, it gives a sudden plunge and Jack and his woolly companion tumble head over ears into the water together.

## THE GOAT.



## THE SMALL GOAT.



## THE GOAT

Is a much hardier animal than the sheep, and although better fitted by nature for a life of liberty, seems fonder of the society of man. In the year 1698 an English vessel called for water at the island of Bonavista, during their short stay two negroes came down to the ship and offered the sailors as many goats as they liked to carry away. Upon the Captain expressing his astonishment, they told him that they were but twelve persons on the island, and that they had become so infested with goats that they could not go a yard on any errand without being followed by dozens of these animals, and in fact were become a perfect nuisance from their extreme fondness to the society of man. In many parts of the highlands and also in Wales, flocks of goats form the principal wealth of the inhabitants.

## SMALL GOAT.

THE milk of the goat is sweet and very nourishing, and is often recommended to invalids, the taste of the flesh is also very different from either sheep or cow, the nature of its food gives it a peculiar flavour that some people are very fond of. It browses on the tops of high mountains where no other animal could find subsistence, and are thus kept at little or no expense, while they are a source of wealth and even luxury to the hardy natives who rear them. The beds they sleep on, are made from goats skins, they drink their milk and convert it into butter and cheese, they do not eat the flesh as it is too expensive a luxury, being considered by many equal to venison; thus we see an all-wise providence provides the poor of those parts with comforts that hundreds know nothing about.

## THE IBEX.



## THE CHAMOIS.





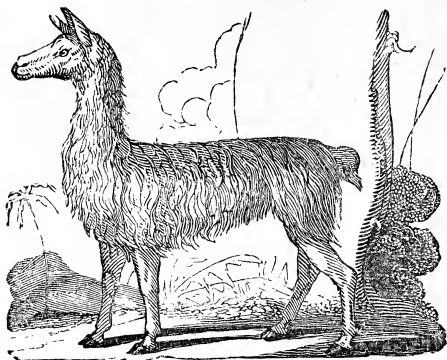
## THE IBEX.

THE shape of the ibex is more like that of the goat than any other animal, except in the horns which are much longer, bend backwards, and are full of large knots; it is said they sometimes grow to the enormous length of two yards, reaching the full length of the back. They are natives of the Alps and Pyrenees, and the activity with which they bound from one jutting crag to another is most astonishing; it is also stated by travellers and naturalists that they jump down a depth of thirty feet, turning over in their fall, and alight on their horns without sustaining the least injury. They jump along the most dangerous and rugged rocks with great ease and swiftness, leaping from one to another so as to render it impossible for either man or dog to pursue them. The ibex is brown with a black beard.

## THE CHAMOIS.

THIS is another animal of the goat kind, although having no beard, it is a pleasing and active animal, and is an inspiring object of chase to the Swiss mountaineers, who pursue it with amazing perseverance. Hunting the chamois is most difficult and dangerous, the hunter having sometimes to creep on his belly for a mile or so over the icy mountains; he must take care also to have the wind in his face, otherwise the chamois would speedily scent him and be off with such swiftness as to render pursuit ridiculous; dogs are quite useless in this sport, they only serve to alarm the chamois, for they cannot possibly overtake it. It is a sport not unattended with danger, for sometimes, when close pressed by a number of hunters, the animal will bound towards the nearest and tumble him over the rocks with its hard horns.

## THE LLAMA.



## THE GAZELLE.



## THE LLAMA.

THIS animal is an inhabitant of the mountains of South America, and is often used for carrying burdens, and even for ploughing; he is easily trained to lie down to receive his load, but when overloaded, no blows or persuasions will induce him to proceed; he does not like chastisement, and will resist it by spitting at the person; this he can do to a great distance, and such is the nature of his saliva that it produces blisters on the skin. Generally he is a mild and tractable animal, although subjected to great fits of passion. A traveller in Peru employed some of these animals, with a conductor, for his luggage, during the journey one of them laid down and could not be induced to proceed, the driver at last proceeded to blows, the enraged animal, after spitting till it was tired, actually dashed its head from side to side on the ground until it killed itself.

## THE GAZELLE

HAS the most beautiful eyes of any animal in the world, and it used to be considered the greatest compliment a lover could pay his mistress to call her "gazelle eyed." Hunting this animal is a favourite sport in the east, and they have various methods of doing so; as it is much swifter than any dog, the hunter employs a trained falcon, which is taught to fasten on the gazelle's throat, and thus impede its progress till the dogs come up and despatch it. They also hunt it with the ounce; this animal is taught to sit on horseback behind the hunter until they come within sight of the gazelle, it then dismounts and approaches slowly and quietly, turning and twisting on its belly until it gets within the proper distance, when it suddenly springs on the unprepared and timid beast, and quickly kills it.

## THE STAG.



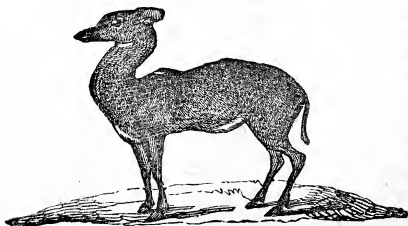
## THE STAG.

THE chase of this noble and beautiful animal has been the favourite amusement of men, Princes and Kings of almost every age and every nation; in a wild state he is now very scarce in England, so that to hunt him he has to be driven from some gentleman's park; he does not, however, afford the same sport as the wild animal, which is much stronger and swifter, and employs more art and stratagem to elude his pursuers. The deer from a park is unused to danger, and therefore takes but little pains to avoid it. It is quite different with the mountain stag, having spent his life full of fear, he is prepared for every emergency; it is almost impossible to take him by surprise, and when chased, practises every trick and stratagem to enable himself to escape, to mislead and intimidate his pursuers, and even when rendered desperate, will attack dog and man sometimes to the destruction of both. The manner of hunting the stag in Sicily is as follows; the nobles appoint a day for the hunt, each comes prepared with a bow and a bundle of staves shod with iron, a hole bored through the heads of the staves, and a cord running through them, they surround the deer with this fence, fastening one ropes end to another, the staves sticking in the ground; the deer is then aroused, and gallops round the enclosure, the principal huntsman pursuing it and calling on the nobles to shoot as the deer passes them, and frequently all are destroyed; this, however, is not by any means so exciting or invigorating as our English manner of chasing the stag; the wild beauty of the scenery, the pure mountain air, the alternations of hope and fear which arise from the uncertainty of success, render it the most exciting, healthful, and interesting of all sports and pastimes.

## THE RED DEER.



## THE VIRGINIAN DEER.



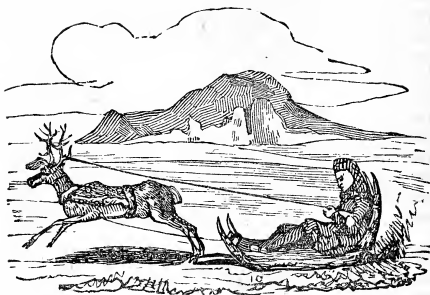
## THE RED DEER.

THIS species of deer is becoming very scarce although it still exists in Scotland, principally in Ross and Sutherland, but the largest forest of red deer in Scotland, is the forest of Atholl, where one hundred thousand acres are set apart for them, nor is man or beast allowed to intrude on their privacy, excepting those noblemen and gentlemen who are permitted to enjoy the noble sport of deer stalking; this is a very different thing from hunting; from the speed of the red deer, horses and dogs are of no use whatever, for although a horse may be able to leap a five barred gate, he cannot leap a precipice of forty or fifty feet, and the dogs would break their backs and necks down gullies and ravines which the deer can clear at a bound with great ease; a single persevering deer-stalker has a greater chance of success than a pack of hounds and huntsmen. The best time is when the dry weather forces the deer to the springs where there is generally brushwood for cover.

## THE VIRGINIAN DEER.

THIS animal is a native of America, where it abounds in such quantities that the natives, when they destroy it do not think it worth while to use the flesh, but preserve the tongues alone and leave the carcase to wild beasts; it is very fond of salt, and resorts in great numbers to places where the earth is impregnated with it, these places are called by the natives "Salt Licks" from the fact of the deer licking the earth with their tongues; these salt licks are the favourite resort of the hunters, for there they are almost sure to find plenty of game, although so often disturbed and destroyed; both deer and buffalo are so very fond of this feast that they scorn every danger, and resort in hundreds to these licks where it is most abundant.

## THE REIN-DEER.





## THE REIN-DEER

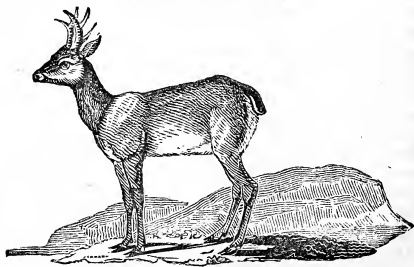
Is a native of Lapland, and is invaluable to the Laplanders, it is at once his horse, his cow, his deer. For purposes of draught it is more valuable than the horse, and they can preserve the milk a whole winter; the smoke-dried flesh is laid up for consumption when other food fails, and the skin is even yet more valuable, supplying them with caps, shoes, clothing, and even beds; and people of the highest rank in the cold parts of Europe purchase the clothing at an extravagant price, and wear it to keep out the cold: so you see that the rein-deer if it does not possess the graceful figure of our English stag, can boast of much more valuable properties; in fact, no part of this animal is thrown away useless; the blood is preserved in small casks, and with the marrow makes capital sauce, the horns are sold for glue, the sinews are dried and divided, making strong string and thread, and even the intestines are washed and eaten like tripe.

The strength and sagacity of the rein-deer displays itself in drawing the sledges of the Laplanders over their snow clad trackless regions, the lives of a whole family are often entrusted to the rein-deer for hundreds of miles, they have been known to travel upwards of 300 miles in 24 hours. A party of Laplanders travelling in company is a very singular and entertaining sight, at first they set off at a gallop one after another, so close that the head of the deer hangs over the back of the preceding sledge, after going some time in that way they settle down into a long steady trot, and this they preserve to their journeys end. No flogging, no fear or inducement can remove one deer from the track of its leader, and this is a very useful property, as it often snows so hard that it is impossible for one driver to see the sledge of the other before him, and were they separated, might occasion a loss of life.

## THE ELK.



## THE ROEBUCK.



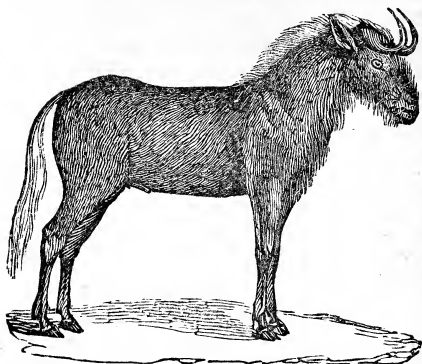
## THE ELK.

There are very few of these animals left in Europe, but in America they abound in immense herds, it is known there under the name of Moosedeer. Its flesh is good and very nourishing, the Indians are very fond of it, the tongues are also good, but the nose is esteemed the greatest of all delicacies being perfect marrow; they make clothing, caps and shoes of the skins, as also canoes, covering the seams with a kind of clay; the horns are made into cups. They have many ways of hunting the elk, the following is one. The Indians assemble in their canoes forming a great half circle, the two ends of which touch the shore, another large party goes into the woods, and with their shouts and dogs arouses the elk and drives it towards the water, the animal, frightened with the noise on land, plunges into the water, and is then killed by those in the canoes with lances.

## THE ROEBUCK.

This beautiful little animal is the smallest of our deer, and in activity and swiftness is surpassed by none; although much smaller than the stag, it is quite as swift and much more cunning; the young ones have a very peculiar cry, which many hunters imitate so well as to allure the old doe to her destruction. It is very fond of its young, and will attack the stag, the wild cat, and even the wolf, to protect them; should the hounds appear, she shows herself to them to divert their attention from her young, she will then set off at full speed, and exert all her strength and cunning to escape from her merciless pursuers, she will return upon her former track and again go forward, again return and again go forward, until she has completely confounded the track and scent, she will then take an immense bound to one side and lie hid till the hounds pass.

## THE GNU.



## THE NYL GHOU.

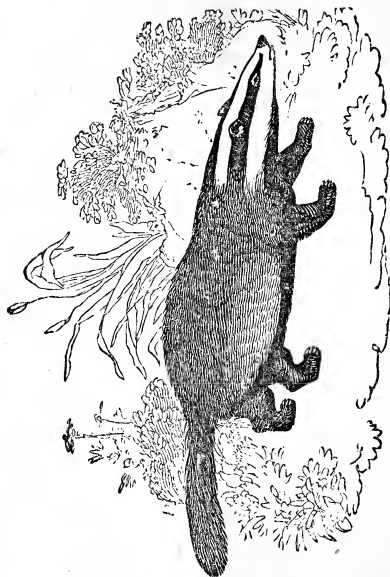


## THE GNU.

THE Hottentots give this animal its name from its peculiar voice; it is like the horse about the body, and the stag about the head; it is a native of all the southern parts of Africa. Amongst other peculiarities of this animal, it is singularly affected at the sight of scarlet; a traveller speaking of this fact, says: "It was one of our principal amusements, when approaching these animals, to hoist a scarlet, or red handkerchief, at the end of our guns, the moment they saw this, they would commence violently lashing their side with their tails, tearing up the ground, and exhibiting other signs of intense rage; but although they made several shows of attacking us, they never ventured within shot. They are very difficult to tame, and when wounded, are said to be very dangerous. Their colour is a dark brown.

## THE NYL GHOU.

OR Musk Stag, is the animal that produces the scent called musk. It is a native of the mountains of Thibet. Musk was formerly used in large quantities by perfumers and confectioners, and is now by the medical faculty; it is said to be good for the heart and brain, and also a good preventative against deafness; the Chinese use it as a remedy for various disorders; their remedy for the bite of a mad dog is 16 grains of musk repeatedly taken. The animal is not more than four feet from head to tail, the head is like a greyhound's and the ears like those of a hare; but the most singular thing about it is, the musk bag, which is a small kind of bladder growing from the belly, containing the liquor called musk, it is seldom we get musk pure, the best is what the animal deposits on trees or stones, when the quantity in its bag renders it uneasy.



THE BADGER.

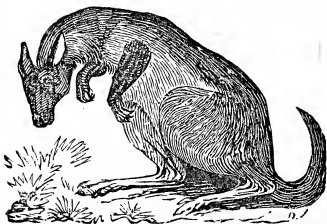
## THE BADGER

Is well known in England, and in fact in the European States generally, and also in China; it is very clumsy in its gait, running very awkwardly; in fact so much so that many people in the habit of seeing them frequently, imagined the animal's legs to be shorter on one side than the other, so as to enable it to run on the side of a hill. I need hardly say this is a popular error arising from the animal's clumsy motion. It is a very harmless animal, and peaceable in its disposition, save in self-defence, and when its life is in danger it throws itself on its back and fights with desperate fierceness, often inflicting very severe wounds on its assailants: it holds the dog a close contest, its teeth being both sharp and long, while its thick and tough skin is so loose on its back, that when seized, it can turn round on its antagonist and bite severely. The badger is far from being an ugly looking beast, in fact its countenance is mild and not altogether uninteresting; it is solitary and retired in its habits, seldom venturing far from its burrow; it feeds on animal as well as vegetable food; eating young rabbits and hares and birds; it is also very fond of honey, and eats it with great relish when it comes within its reach; it is generally clean in its habits, more particularly with regard to its burrow, keeping that uncommonly clean; it is said many of the poor people on the continent feed on the flesh of the badger, but Englishmen who have tasted it, say it is rank and unwholesome. It does not take much trouble to tame a young badger; they are then pleasing creatures.

## THE OPOSSUM.



## MALE KANGAROO.





## THE OPOSSUM.

THIS singular animal is very common in America, there are many different kinds, the most peculiar feature in this animal is the pocket or bag in which it carries its young, when the young grow too large to get into this pouch she carries them about, fastened by their tails to her tail and body in all directions; it is not a very active animal on the ground, but pretty nimble in trees, where it resides, living on birds, catching them by surprise. It will frequently suspend itself by its tail to a branch and swing about for hours, waiting for its prey, and if a small animal of any kind passes underneath, it drops down with certain and deadly aim, and quickly devours it. It is an animal easily tamed, but it smells so abominably, it is unpleasant in a house.

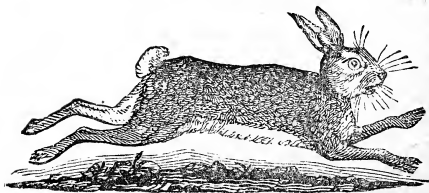
## MALE KANGAROO.

THE kangaroo is remarkable for the great length and strength of its hind legs and shortness of its fore legs. It is a large animal, often measuring ten feet from nose to tail, it sits and stands erect supporting itself by its strong tail; they also use their tail as a weapon, often breaking a man's leg at one stroke. When chased they bound away at a most astonishing rate taking immense leaps, down declivities thirty and even forty yards and over obstacles nine and ten feet high. In woods and rocky places the dogs have no chance, but in open ground they soon tire; when hard pressed it will face the dogs, fighting fiercely, taking the dog in its fore legs and tearing out its bowels with the hind ones, it will often kill many dogs this way before vanquished. They often take to the water when hunted and then defend themselves very skilfully.

## THE FEMALE KANGAROO.



## THE HARE.



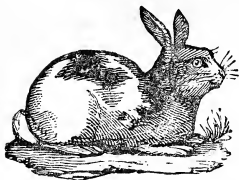
## THE FEMALE KANGAROO.

It is an amusing sight to see one of their combats, the kangaroo from his great length being able to stand at the bottom, while the dogs are compelled to swim, he thus has the advantage; gravely standing in the water he waits the approach of the dogs, as soon as one comes within reach he seizes him and souses him under water until dead, unless another comes up, he then releases him and seizes the other which he serves in the same way, all the time looking about with the most serious and comic gravity; meanwhile the liberated, though half drowned dog paddles to shore shaking his head with a most piteous look, nor can any encouragement induce him to return to the charge. The female has a pouch like the opossum; they are easily domesticated.

## THE HARE

Is so well known we need not describe it here, it is the most timid and the most persecuted of all animals; birds, beasts, and man, all make a prey of the hare, and though a short lived animal, seldom if ever is permitted even the limited term nature has prescribed to it. The cunning hares display in eluding the hounds is sometimes very remarkable, they have been known to start up from their form on hearing the huntsman's horn even at a distance, and stand in a pond hidden amongst the rushes. One was seen to swim over three pretty large ponds when chased by a dog. They often mount walls and old houses, and even hide in chimnies. Chased, destroyed, and persecuted on all sides the poor hare lives a life of continued fear, and only finds safety in its swiftness, its cunning and its apprehension.

## THE RABBIT.



## THE SQUIRREL.



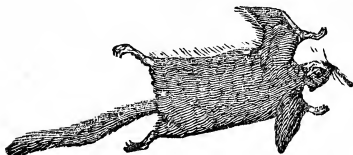
## THE RABBIT

LIKE the hare has innumerable enemies to contend with, in fact in such numbers are they destroyed that they would soon become extinct but for their amazing fertility; it is almost incredible to think that the progeny of a pair of rabbits if all preserved for four years would amount to nearly a million and a half; such however is the fact, it is therefore wisely ordered that their enemies are so numerous. Although so like the hare they are quite distinct animals and will not mix with each other, and when they meet by accident generally fight, and so fierce are these combats waged, that they often end in the death of one or the other. The rabbit does not live in the open air, but in burrows, not from choice, but for security, for though very swift for a short distance they are soon tired. Tame rabbits are pretty pleasing animals.

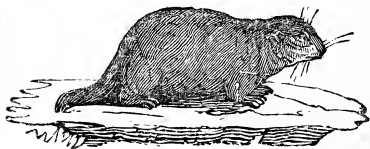
## THE SQUIRREL.

ALTHOUGH not quite so common as the rabbit, the squirrel is almost as well known, there are many varieties, in fact more than of any other animal, but all of them distinguished by one particular feature; namely, the large bushy tail; this when expanded and thrown up behind, acts as an umbrella protecting the body from heat or cold, it also materially assists them in leaping, and when it takes to the water, which it sometimes does, on a piece of bark, it serves as a sail. It builds its nest in a tree, and is never found in open ground; it carefully avoids man, and is so timid, that if the tree in which it resides is but touched, it bounds away passing from the top of one tree to another with astonishing rapidity and seldom returns for hours, until the supposed danger has passed. The English squirrel lives principally on nuts which it gathers in the woods, and when eating sits erect, using its fore paws as hands.

## THE FLYING SQUIRREL.



## THE MARMOT.



## THE FLYING SQUIRREL.

THIS little animal is more common in America than in England, many, however, have been brought to England. It takes its name from a peculiar formation of the skin which is like a web from the fore legs to the hind ones, this when extended serves as wings or rather sails, keeping it floating in the air for a great distance. They have been seen to leap from a tall tree to a small one, a distance of more than a hundred yards, not exactly flying, but by being stretched out keeps itself buoyant till the force of its leap is expended and it then alights. Like the generality of the squirrel tribe, it usually resides on the tops of trees, living principally on the young sprout but although better adapted by nature for leaping than the common squirrel, it is of a sleepy and inactive disposition, and often falls a victim to its natural enemies, the polecat and the martin.

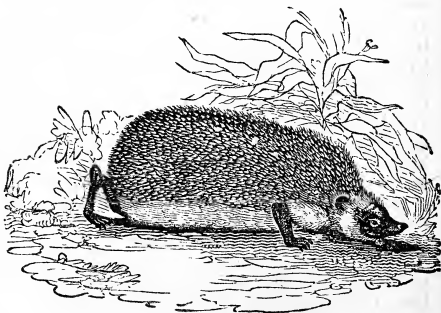
## THE MARMOT.

THIS animal resides in the cold climates of Canada, Poland, and Siberia, but principally on the Alps. The peculiar feature in this animal is that it passes the cold winter months in a state of sleep neither eating nor drinking for nearly six months. In October they retire to their cave or burrow which is shaped like the letter Y, having two entrances and one general apartment which is comfortably lined with hay and moss which they provide plentifully in summer. To see them engaged in this labour is very amusing, they all assemble to the task, and assist in the labour, some cutting with their teeth the finest grass and moss, others gathering it into heaps, whilst one serves as a waggon, lying on its back they pile the hay on its belly, which it grasps with its legs, when it has got as much as it can hold the others take it by the tail and drag it to their cave. They are easily domesticated and may be taught to dance.

## THE GUINEA PIG.



## THE HEDGEHOG.





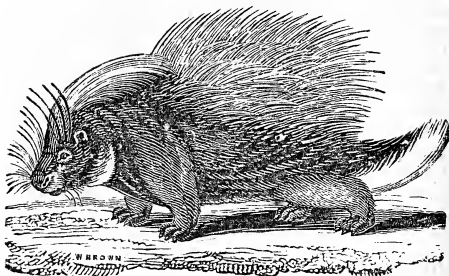
## GUINEA PIG.

THIS pretty little animal is a general favourite in almost every part of the world, it has often been wondered how this animal supported itself in a wild state for it is the most helpless little creature in the world, it suffers itself to be killed by the smallest animal without resistance and will see its young destroyed without attempting to help them, even domesticated it requires constant attention, it must be preserved from cold, protected from its enemies and fed often; in short it owes its very existence to our care. It is seldom very tame or familiar in consequence of the timidity of its nature; in fact it has nothing but its appearance to recommend it, its flesh not even being good to eat; its general food is bread, parsley, bran, or almost anything that grows in gardens, it seldom drinks, but when it does, it laps it with its tongue.

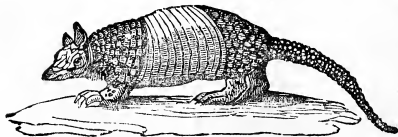
## THE HEDGEHOG.

THAT the hedgehog may be rendered domestic and even useful is a fact perhaps not generally known; such, however, is the case. Some short time back an Innkeeper in Northumberland had a tame hedgehog which he taught to perform the duties of the turnspit, and that too equally as well as any dog; it ran about the house and was very obedient to the voice of its master. It was also very useful in destroying vermin, such as cockroaches and beetles, which it destroys and devours; it is also very fond of mice. Its defence against its enemies is the prickles with which it is covered. When attacked by the ferret, weasel, martin or dog, it rolls itself into a ball and continues in that position until its enemy is fatigued with fruitless attempts to get at it, as soon as the danger is past, it peeps slyly out, and if the coast is clear, creeps quietly to its hole; they sleep during winter and like all animals that do, so its blood is quite cold.

## THE PORCUPINE.



## THE ARMADILLO.



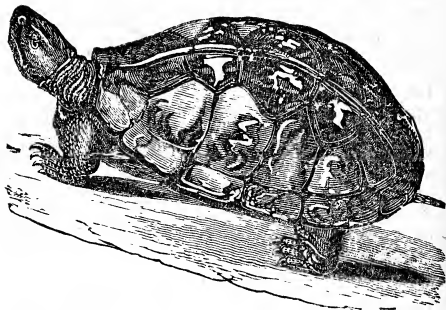
## THE PORCUPINE.

THE porcupine like the hedgehog is covered with innumerable prickles or quills, but of a much more formidable nature, often being twelve and fifteen inches in length and very strong; these sharp spears are its only protection, but so effective that even the lion, tiger, and wolf shrinks from the contest. We are told by a traveller that a wolf was found dead at Hudson's bay with the quills of a porcupine sticking in its throat, the savage animal sacrificing his life to gratify his hunger; from all such animals the porcupine can successfully defend itself. But it is not so fortunate against the Indian hunters, who kill it in great numbers, and eat the flesh, also making very beautiful ornaments of the quills. The serpent and the porcupine are mortal enemies and never meet without a deadly encounter, which in all cases ends in favour of the latter.

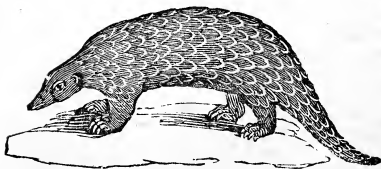
## THE ARMADILLO.

Having mentioned two animals provided by nature with prickles for their protection, we now come to two covered with shells for the same purpose. The armadillo is a native of America and is covered with a natural coat of mail which lies in bands across the back so as to give the animal motion, and in the other parts of its body composed of many pieces laying one over the other like the tail of the lobster. On the approach of an enemy it rolls itself into a ball and continues obstinately so, even though kicked about. It is sometimes caught by the tail making its escape into its hole, but so strongly does it resist capture and so hard does it pull as sometimes to leave its tail in the hands of its pursuers and escape without it. If at any time near a rock it escapes by tumbling from top to bottom unhurt. Its flesh is much liked by the Indians.

## THE TORTOISE.



## THE PANGOLIN.



## THE TORTOISE.

THE shell of the tortoise differs from the Armadillo in consisting of only two pieces, one below, the other above, leaving just room enough between for the head and feet to protrude, these it can easily draw in when attacked or when retiring to rest, its safety does not consist therefore in resistance or fight, but in the strength and thickness of its shell. The eggs of the tortoise of which it sometimes lays as many as three hundred, are considered very fine eating, it deposits them in the sand, leaving to the sun the office of hatching them, the tortoise lies dormant during the winter, and when in this state it is impossible to arouse him. They retire into the earth and are really buried, though not dead, from November until April. They are an exceedingly long lived animal, one in the town of Peterborough was known to have lived to the astonishing age of 220 years.

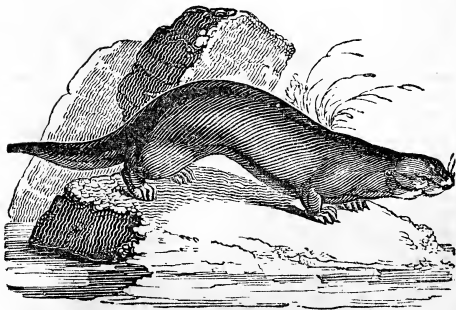
## THE PANGOLIN

OR scaly lizard is a native of the torrid climes, it protects itself in the same manner as the armadillo by rolling itself into a ball; its scales are hard and horny, and man is the only animal that can conquer it. It is a singular fact that this animal has no teeth, and lives entirely on insects, for catching which nature has well fitted it. It has a long nose and tongue which, when extended, reaches a quarter of a yard, its tongue is red and covered with slime; when it comes to an ant hill it lays down and concealing its body as much as possible, stretches out its long tongue; the ants attracted by its appearance gather on it in great numbers and when the pangolin thinks it is well covered with them it quickly draws in its tongue and swallows them. This is continued as long as the ants will gather on it.

## THE ANT EATER.



## THE OTTER.



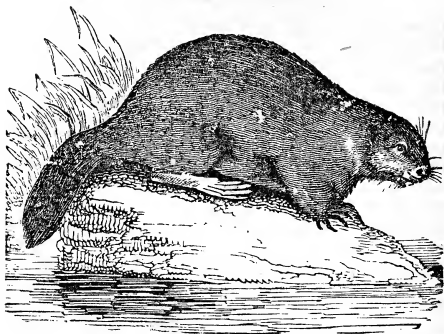
## THE ANT EATER.

THIS animal as its name implies subsists principally on ants and other insects. It is also very fond of honey, and will eat crumbs of bread and small portions of meat. It is an animal that can be soon tamed and rendered domestic, and can live a long time without food. When in the open air it goes so slowly that a man can easily overtake it. The negroes pursue it eagerly for the sake of its flesh which they say is very good, but did they know the good this animal does in keeping down the numberless insects that infest the earth, they would not be so eager to destroy it. Thus persecuted, however, it hides in the most intricate parts of the forest, digging itself a hole in the clefts of rocks and keeping so quiet that it is seldom seen, and rarely met with.

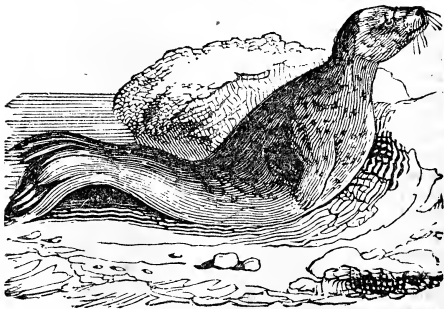
## THE OTTER.

THE otter is an amphibious animal, generally found at the side of rivers and lakes; it lives on fish and is so voracious that one has been known to destroy all the fish in a well stocked pond in a week. In the summer it destroys more than it eats, killing for mere amusement, but in the winter when the water is frozen and fish is scarce, it is glad to take to land and lives on rats, mice, insects, rabbits and even sheep. Otters have been tamed and taught to fish for their master; this requires patience and perseverance to a great extent: the animal's success as a fisher, however, when taught amply repays the trouble. Goldsmith saw one of these animals taken to a gentleman's fish pond, put in and it drove the fish into a corner where at command it would seize the largest and bring it to its master.

## THE BEAVER.



## THE SEAL.





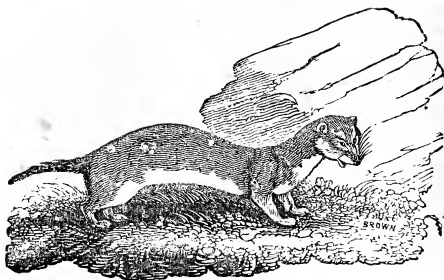
## THE BEAVER.

OUR limited space will not permit us to give as lengthened an account of these ingenious animals as they deserve. They live in communities of two or three hundred, the skill and ingenuity they display in the formation of their habitations and the means they adopt for their security, comfort and provision, exceeds that of any animal in the known world; for erecting the dam they choose the bank of some running stream, and going up the stream for their food and building materials, make the water assist their labour by floating it down. The huts are made of earth, branches of trees, sticks and stones cemented together and plastered on the outside very neatly. Some have one room, some two or three, they are all clean and the floors covered with fine moss; in fact the construction of a beaver dam is one of the greatest wonders of nature.

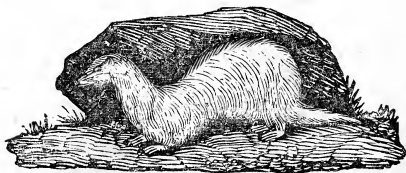
## THE SEAL.

THE seal resembles an animal in its fore quarters, and a fish behind. The water, however, is its usual residence, and fish its principal food, which it is very expert in catching, pursuing them, turning and twisting like a dog after a hare. It is often seen basking in the sun on the coast of Cornwall, but is extremely watchful and wary, seldom sleeping more than a minute at a time, but keeps constantly raising its head to see if danger is nigh. The only way it can be taken is by shooting it at a great distance; if you miss your aim it is a long time ere you can get another shot, for the animal makes to the water with all speed, flinging a shower of dirt behind it as it scrambles along. It is taken for its skin, which is very valuable, and for the oil its fat yields.

## THE WEASEL.



## THE FERRET.



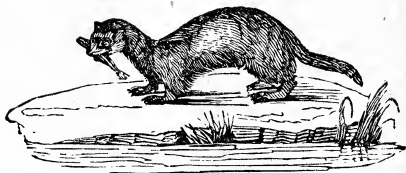
## THE WEASEL.

THE weasel is the smallest of his tribe, which is pretty numerous, and though insignificant in appearance, it is an enemy dreaded by animals many times larger than itself. What it is short of in speed and strength it makes up in cunning. It is an enemy to the farmer, for though it destroys rats and mice in great numbers, it also kills hens and chickens, pigeons, and even lambs; it sucks all the eggs it can get at, hardly any place being secure from its depredations, as it runs up the side of a wall with great facility and creeps into the smallest holes. It does not eat its victim as it kills it, but sucks the blood and carries the carcase to its retreat where it leaves it to putrify. The weasel generally spends the day in sleep, reserving the night for committing its thefts.

## THE FERRET.

THE ferret is larger than the weasel and is cream colour. It is such a natural enemy of the rabbit that if a rabbit, dead or alive, be presented to a young ferret for the first time, it instantly seizes it with the greatest fierceness. They are generally used to drive out rabbits from their burrow, but care must be taken to muzzle the ferret securely or instead of driving out the rabbit, it would continue in the warren killing them and sucking their blood, but as it cannot injure the rabbits for its muzzle, they instantly decamp, making their escape from the mouth of the burrow, they are then either shot by those waiting for that purpose, or caught in a net. As ferrets are natives of the torrid zone they must be kept warm, otherwise our climate would soon put an end to their existence.

## THE POLECAT.



## THE MARTIN.



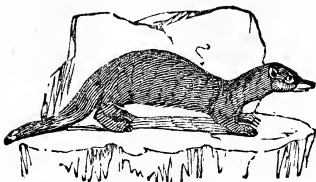
## THE POLECAT

Is still larger than the ferret and still more voracious than the weasel, it not only destroys rabbits, but game and poultry of all kinds. It lives in the woods during summer, but in winter it frequents houses and robs hen roosts and dairies. It will destroy the contents of a pigeon cote in one night and carry them away; this it does by killing its victims, first by a single wound in the head so small that you can hardly see it and then takes them to its retreat one by one. The head and brains of every bird or beast seems to be its favourite morsel, and when the hole it has crept through is not large enough to let the body of its victim pass through it, it bites off the head and leaves the body. Its bite is severe and bad to cure, an instance has been known of a polecat worrying a child in a cradle.

## THE MARTIN.

THESE animals are found in England and all the northern parts of the world. They are hunted for their furs which are very valuable, as they are the handsomest beast of prey we have in England. The martin is very graceful in its motions, and so fierce and active that no animal likes to contend with it. The rabbit and sheep are its victims, and even the wild cat, although much stronger, is no equal match for the martin. At night it leaves its nest (which is usually that of a squirrel it has killed) to hunt after hares, rabbits, rats, &c., it destroys great numbers of birds and their young, taking the eggs from the nest and removing them to its own without breaking. When pursued it takes refuge in the hollow of some tree, when it is impossible to dislodge it unless you cut the tree down.

## THE ICHNEUMON.



## THE GENET.



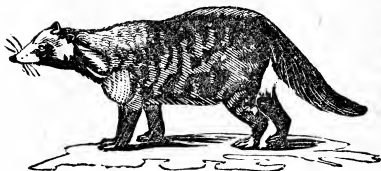
## THE ICHNEUMON.

THIS animal may be found both in Asia and Africa, but is found in the greatest numbers in Egypt where they have every reason to be thankful for it, as it destroys the eggs of crocodiles, which sometimes lays as many as three or four hundred, and if not destroyed would in the course of time overrun the whole earth. The ichneumon also destroys the young crocodiles before they can reach the water. It also feeds on rats, mice, and serpents; it is very strong and its courage is equal to its strength, it will fearlessly attack a dog or a cat, both of which dread the conflict. It wages a deadly warfare against all serpents and vipers, fearing neither their bite nor venom, but seizes them and kills them in a very short time and eats their flesh. It was formerly an animal worshipped by the Egyptians.

## THE GENET.

THIS is one of the most beautiful and pleasing little animals in nature, most of the weasel tribe have a disagreeable smell, but the genet has a most gratifying perfume, and though shaped somewhat like the weasel, is more graceful and has a soft and glossy fur beautifully marked. It is easily tamed and may be seen in the houses of Constantinople as common as cats are here, for this reason it is called the Constantinople cat; those who have seen it there say it is one of the most beautiful, clean and industrious animals in the world. It keeps the house perfectly free from rats, mice and other vermin, its disposition is gentle, its colours various and glossy, its fur valuable, in short it is one of those animals whose breed might be cultivated with advantage to mankind.

## THE CIVET.



## THE GLUTTON.





## THE CIVET.

Is the animal from which we obtain the delicious perfume of the same name ; this odorous matter is carried in a small pouch under the animals tail. Those who breed them and make a living by selling the civet, keep them in long narrow boxes, in which they cannot turn round and bite, this box opens at each end ; when they want to take the civet, which is generally about twice a week, they open the box behind and pulling the animal back by the tail scrape the perfume out of the pouch carefully with a wooden spoon, when they have got all they let go the tail and shut the box, the civet thus procured has been sold for as much as three pounds an ounce, nor can it be bought now for much less, unless very much adulterated.

## THE GLUTTON.

THIS animal is an inhabitant of the woods and forests of North America, as its name implies it is an insatiable and voracious beast, as it is a slow, clumsy animal it cannot pursue its prey, so it climbs some bushy tree and hiding amongst the foliage will wait patiently, even for several days, until some large animal passes underneath, such as the elk or deer, it then drops suddenly down upon them and fastening on the neck remains immoveably fixed. In vain the affrighted animal gallops through the thickest of the forest rubbing its insatiable foe against trees and rocks ; firmly the glutton sticks sucking the blood till the prey falls exhausted ; it is now the glutton proves its name, it falls to, and continues eating till incapable of moving and remains as if dead, for days by the hunted remains of its victim.

## THE SLOTH.



## THE RACCOON.



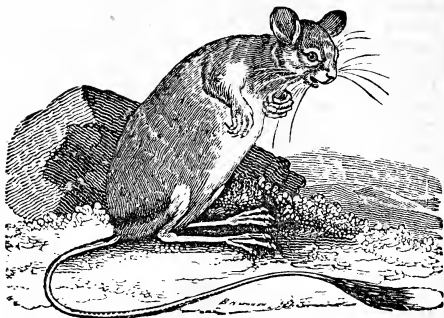
## THE SLOTH.

THIS animal is destined by nature to pass the whole of its existence in trees, its food consisting entirely of the leaves, flowers, fruit and bark, it will never leave a tree it has once taken possession of, except compelled by force or hunger. When it has destroyed all the verdure off one tree it prepares to move to another, this is a work of no ordinary difficulty, for so badly fitted up for motion on the ground is this animal, that it takes many days to perform a journey of a few yards, and that too, apparently in great pain the animal uttering the most piteous cries; when, however, he gets to the foot of the tree he climbs it with great activity and can pass from branch to branch at a good speed. He does not live on the branches, but under them, moving, eating and sleeping suspended by his claws.

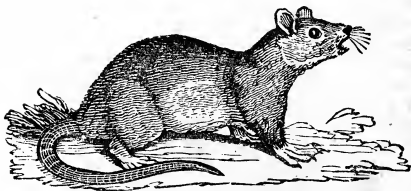
## THE RACCOON.

ALTHOUGH the appearance of this animal does not indicate much activity, being short and dumpy, they are very agile, running with great swiftness on the ground and climbing trees with still greater facility. They abound in great numbers in Jamaica, living in the mountains and often descending at night on the sugar plantations and doing an immense amount of mischief. The planters take every means to destroy them, still there are great numbers, and though thus destructive when wild, if tamed they are not only harmless but very amusing, learning very readily many pleasing little tricks. They are also very clean in their habits and not difficult to provide for as they will eat anything that is given to them. and will also destroy insects and vermin.

## THE JERBOA.



## THE RAT.



## THE JERBOA

POSSESSES a singularity of formation different from any animal in the world, its hind legs being like those of a bird. It is often met with in the desert, leaping nine or ten feet at a bound and though little bigger than a rat, travelling so swiftly that scarcely any animal is able to overtake it. They are very lively and harmless, living entirely on vegetables and burrowing in the ground like rabbits; but they can dig much faster and have been known, when pursued, to commence burrowing in the sand and before their pursuer could come up be deep enough to escape him. The burrows in some places are so thick as to be dangerous passing over, more particularly if the traveller be on horseback.

## THE RAT

Is one of the greatest pests in nature, equally rapacious and detested in all countries. Every means is taken to destroy it and still without any apparent decrease in the numbers. There is scarcely any animal but what detests the rat, the dog will kill it without mercy, though he dislikes its flesh; nor will cats often eat any part but the head and then only when hungry, but the weasel is their most inveterate foe and being about its own size, follows it into its hole when a desperate fight is sure to take place always ending in favour of the weasel, for though the rat defends itself very valiantly the weasel catches hold, fastens, and sucks the blood at the same time, and so weakens its antagonist and obtains the victory.

## THE MOUSE.



## THE MOLE.



## THE MOUSE.

THIS is another mischievous little pest that we are all pretty well acquainted with, although from the natural timidity of its nature and its inability to do a great amount of mischief, it is not so much disliked as the rat. It is the most feeble and timid animal in the world with the exception of the guinea pig; and in consequence never thoroughly tamed, its fears not letting it become familiar. There is scarcely any animal that has so many enemies as the mouse; the cat, the snake, the hawk, the owl, the rat, and the weasel all conspire against its life destroying it in thousands, and it would soon become extinct but for its amazing fecundity. Aristotle informs us that he put a pair of mice into a large box or cage and fed them on corn, &c., and after some little time found one hundred and twenty mice all sprung from this single couple.

## THE MOLE.

“As blind as a mole” is an old saying and a very incorrect one, as the mole is not at all defective in vision, but being destined by nature to dig its way through the ground in search of its food; its eyes are very small, had they been larger they would have been more subject to injury by the falling of small particles of earth into them; to provide against this casualty nature has not only made its eyes small but also covered them carefully with hair. It has also another advantage, that is, a certain string or muscle, with which it can draw back its eyes when in danger. The mole generally chooses soft and light soil to burrow in, and can make its way so swiftly through this that no person, even the most active labourer with a spade, is able to overtake it. In loose ground also it finds the greatest number of worms and insects, on which it feeds. Its skin is soft and beautiful, but is not made use of.

## CONCLUDING ANECDOTES.

HAVING now given a brief history and slight sketch of almost every known animal from the stately elephant and lordly lion to the insignificant and humble mouse, we will now proceed to detail a few general anecdotes taken from Chambers' Miscellany, and other authentic sources of information, the truth and correctness of which cannot be for one moment doubted.

## 1.

Mons. de Pages in his "travels round the world" relates the following instance, where the courage and intrepidity of the horse was exercised in the cause of humanity ; it occurred at the Cape of Good Hope, a violent gale of wind had set in from north-north west and continued the whole of the day, towards evening a ship was seen in the "roads" dragging her anchors and showing signals of distress, at last she drove on the rocks, and turning over on her side instantly broke up ; many of the crew were of course drowned, and the remainder were seen floating about, clinging to detached pieces of the wreck and struggling for life. The sea ran mountains high, and broke over the beach with such fury, that no boat would venture out, it being impossible for her to live in such a sea. In



the meantime a planter of advanced years, had from his residence been an excited spectator of the melancholy spectacle, and his feeling heart was melted at the fruitless struggles of the unhappy seamen and knowing the bold and daring spirit of his noble horse and his extraordinary abilities as a swimmer, he in a moment determined to make a desperate struggle to save them from destruction. He brought his horse down to the beach, alighted, and blew a little brandy into its nostrils, when again placing himself firmly in the saddle, plunged into the breakers to the amazement of all the spectators. For the first few moments both man and beast disappeared, but it was not long before they were seen floating on the surface clear of the breakers; amid the cheers of all on shore he swam up to the wreck when taking with him two men one holding on by each leg, he brought them in safety to shore; encouraged by success he again put forth and again returned bringing other two half drowned wretches, this desperate expedition he repeated no fewer than seven times rescuing from a watery grave fourteen despairing seamen: alas that I should have to record! on his eighth attempt his horse being much fatigued met with a most unfortunate wave of unusual size, he lost his balance and was in a moment overwhelmed; the horse gained the shore, but his brave, gallant and feeling rider sank to rise no more.

## 2.

The strength of the horse is equal to his courage, as will be illustrated by the following trial: The Surrey railway being opened, a bet was made that a common cart horse could draw six and thirty tons for six miles from a dead pull, a number of gentlemen

met to witness this feat; 12 waggons loaded with stones were fastened together, and a horse belonging to a Mr. Harewood put to the train, he started and drew the immense load to Croydon, a distance of six miles, with great ease in one hour and forty minutes which is nearly four miles an hour. During the journey, he was stopped four times to show it was not the impetus given to the waggons that gave the power. After each stoppage, four waggons were added to the train, still he pursued his journey with apparent ease and undiminished speed, the attendant workmen amounting to fifty in number, were then ordered to get on the waggons, still the horse proceeded without any symptoms of distress or fatigue, in fact there appeared scarcely to be a limit to his power of draught. After the trial the waggons were taken to the weighing machine on purpose to ascertain their exact weight, and it was found to be about fifty five tons and a half.

### 3.

Colonel Smith relates the following instance of the attachment of a horse to his owner, the late General Sir Robert Gillespie. When Sir Robert fell at the storming of Kalungo his favourite black charger was put up for sale with his other effects, after being competed for by several officers of his division it was finally knocked down to the privates of the 8th. dragoons, who clubbed up their prize money to the amount of £500 to retain this memento of their late commander. The charger was always led at the head of the regiment during a march, and at the station of Cawnpore was indulged with taking his usual post at the colour stand, where the salute was given on re-

views and at drill. When the regiment was ordered home, he was bought for the same sum by a gentleman, who provided a place for him where he might end his days in peace and plenty, but after the troops had marched from the town and the sound of the trumpet heard no more, he refused to eat, and being led out to exercise broke from his groom and galloped to his old station on parade; neighed aloud and dropped down and died.

## 4.

During the Peninsular war a French trumpeter had a fine charger of which he was passionately fond, and which evinced an equal affection for him; he was useless and unruly to anybody else, nor ever appeared happy except when he had the trumpeter on his back; at last the corps he belonged to was defeated, and in the retreat the trumpeter was mortally wounded, his dead body was found many days after the engagement with his faithful charger standing over it. During the long interval it had never quitted its dead master's side, and when discovered was in a sadly reduced condition for want of food, of which in the excess of grief it could not be prevailed upon to partake, and soon after died.

## 5.

A jovial farmer in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, was one day returning from a carousal, mounted on a favourite hunter. As he had been liberally indulging in his glass he lost all recollection, and becoming drowsy dropped from his saddle in so gentle a manner,

however, as not even to awaken him ; his faithful steed instead of galloping home, as we would have expected stood by his sleeping master and kept a strict watch over him, the farmer was discovered next morning by some workmen, very contentedly sleeping by the road side ; they, as a matter of course, went up to awaken him and place him on his saddle, but every attempt to come near was most resolutely opposed by the grinning teeth and ready heels of his faithful guardian.

The foregoing anecdotes of the horse, are but a few of what might be told did our space permit us, proving the truth of Buffon's remark, "that the reduction of the horse to a domestic state is the greatest acquisition from the animal world ever made by the art and industry of man."

THE END.







